APRIL

Jacksonville Republican.

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Jacksonville Republican.

EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY J. F. GRANT.

Treachery.

Experience of a New Orleans Detective.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

It was a dark, rainy day. The dawn had stolen in through ashen clouds and a dense fog wrapped around the houses and lay upon the streets like a winding sheet. A misty wind, steely and cold, now and then would whistle along the wide avenue and rattle the shutterless casements of the old brick house. A wild, blustering day was that Tuesday twenty years ago; and many a heart shrank with a strange feeling of horror as they read in the morning Picayune of the tragedy far down on Chartres street. It was one of those densely crowded districts for which certain localities in New Orleans were then noted.

"Mr. I——and myself," said Mr F——"had been sent for at an early hour, and were among the first to reach the place, where a young girl, in the very flush and beauty of her tender womanhood, lay murdered. On a low cot, the crimson stain on sheet and pillow, and the dark hair thrown back like floss of silk, the dead girl lay. Underneath the linen sheet was traced the outline of the slender limbs and rounded form. Full of grace and exquisitely fashioned had the beatiful creature been in life.—Even with the seal of death stamped upon face and form, she looked like a child asleep. One almost expected the glorious eyes to open—the long black lashes to lift from the waxen cheek. A smile yet lingered about the lips, as sunshine plays on a cloud sometimes—and the olive tint of the brow and neck still looked like life.

The tears fell like rain as she looked upon the dead—this nameless stranger from a foreign land. No one knew whence she came; none knew her history. The house itself had been long deserted—a ruinous building given up to decay. But one night the neighbors heard cries of distress, and the piercing wail of a woman in terror thrill out on the night air, then lights flashed on the windows, and the patter of running feet were heard on the stair. Still later in the night, the sound of low music came out on the silent street—and then sobbings, like some one crying—and after this all grew dark, and the quiet unbroken. But in the early dawn some one went into the old house to search out the mystery. High up they found a locked door which defied all efforts to open it But they broke it in at last, and saw a poorly furnished room, and a dead girl lying in the cot There was nothing in the house outside of this room to show it had ever been inhabited. There was no wardrobe; no dresses; nothing but the crimson sheets and the linen gown; and on the floor, near the bed, a bracelet set with diamonds; but it bore no initial mark—a silent jewel, beautiful as the arm it encircled. There was no clue to be found, unless the bracelet would lead to one; a curious trifle, and the jewels flashing like eyes from the head—even the tongue had a diamond frame, and gleamed like a jet of fire.

The girl had been stabbed to the heart, and had died without a struggle. There was an awful mystery about it I could not unravel To me it appeared there had been a crime committed which, if revealed, twould disclose some terrible purpose, that now could not be perceived. But nothing could be done as yet. We must wait and watch, and this we did.

I had heard of a sloop landing below the city, a few days before, under circumstances that created some suspicion. I had determined to look up the parties who had seen it, and if I could find some trace that would help my investigations From this source I learned, that an old man and woman and a young girl had landed, and the vessel had immediately gone back to sea. Those who had observed its stange conduct then remembered to have seen it again on the morning of the homicide, at the place, and the old man and woman were taken on board, but this time they were alone—only the two—*the girl was left behind.* The fisherman and his wife, who told me this, told me, too, that the young lady was richly clad, and the old people appeared to be her servants.

What could it mean?

On this clue, I went to Havana.—Sometimes I am led by a strange feeling, which acts as a sort of foreshadowing of what is to come. It is so now. I knew by a sort of intuition that I should find out something about it then. Nor were my impressions deceptive. I did ascertain that such a vessel had left that city, ostensibly on a pleasure excursion; but in reality to spirit away an heiress to an immense estate. The old man and woman had been bribed by a treacherous uncle to put her out of the way. They had persuaded her to go with them by representing to her the evil designs of her relative, and professing to be her friends. In this way they succeeded in bringing her here.—Their plans had been craftily contrived, and but for the strange whim that led me to Havana, would have proved successful. The false uncle was arrested and tried by a Spanish tribunal for abduction and murder, the punishment was death. But the real perpetrators I brought back with me. They confessed the homicide, and told immediately how the crime was accomplished.

It was a strange, weird tale, and my heart yet shivers when I recur to the recital. It will do no good to repeat it. The young stranger is dust. Her fate was sad; her life withered and dead in its young springtime; but tears of strangers fell on her grave and immortelles were laid on her bosom by tender hands. The green grass covers the sod beneath which she sleeps, and the rose that blossoms at her head scatters the perfume on the air—a stranger's memorial to the beautiful dead.

The Drover's Story.

My name is Anthony Hunt; I am drover, and I lives miles and miles away upon the western prairie. There wasn't a home in sight when we moved there, my wife and I, and now we haven't many neighbors, though those we have are good ones.

One day about ten years ago I went away from home to sell some fifty head of cattle—fine creatures as I ever saw. I was to buy some groceries and dry goods before I came back, and above all, a doll for our youngest Dolly; she had never had a store doll of her own, only the rag babies her mother had made for her.

Dolly could talk of nothing else, and went down to the very gate to call after me to "buy a big one." Nobody but a parent can understand how full my mind was of that toy, and how, when the cattle were sold, the first thing, I hurred off to buy Dolly's doll. I found a large one, with eyes that would open and shut when you pulled a wire, and had it wrapped up in paper and tucked it under my arm, while I had the parcels of calico and delaine and tea and sugar put up Then, late as it was, I started for home. It might have been more prudent to stay until morning, but I felt anxious to get back, and eager to hear Dolloy prattle about her toy.

I was mounted on a steady-going old horse of mine, and pretty well loaded. Night set in before I was a mile from town, and set fed down dark as pitch while I was in the middle of the wildest bit of road I know of. I could have felt my way, though, I remembered it so well, and it was midnight when the storm that had been brewing broke, and pelted the rain in torrents, and I five or it may be six, miles from home yet too.

I rode on as fast as I could, but all of a sudden I heard a little cry like a child's voice! I stopped short and listened; I heard it again. I called and it answered me. I couldn't see a thing; all was dark as pitch I got down about in the grass; called and again was answerd. Then I began to wonder. I'm not timid, but I was known to be a drover and to have money about me.—It might be a trap to catch me unawares and rob and murder me.

I am not superstitious—not very; but how could a real child be out on the prairie in such a night, at such an hour? It might be more than human.

The bit of a coward that hides itself in most men showed itself to me then, and I was half inclined to run away, but once more I heard that cry, and said I:

"If any man's child is hereabouts, Anthony Hunt is not the man to let it die."

I searched again. At last I bethought me of a hollow under a hil, and groping that way, sure enough, I found a little dripping thing that moaned and sobbed as I took it in my arms. I called my horse, and the beast came to me, and I mounted, and tucked the little soaked thing under my coat as well as I could, promising to take it home to mammy. It seemed tired to death, and pretty soon cried itself to sleep against my bosom.

It had slept there over an hour when I saw my own windows. There were lights in them; and I supposed my wife had lit them for my sake, but when I got into the door yard I saw something was the matter, and stood still with a dread fear of heart, five minutes before I could lift the latch. At last I did it, and my wife amidst them weeping.

When she saw me she hid her face "Oh don't tell him," she said "It will kill him."

"What is it, neighbors," I cried.

And one said, "Nothing now, I hope—what's that in your arms?"

"A poor, lost child," said I. I found it on the road. Take it, will you, I've turned faint," and I lifted the sleeping thing and saw the face of my own child, my little Dolly.

It was my darling, and none other, that I had picked up upon the drenching road.

My little child had wandered out to meet "daddy" and the doll, while her mother was at work, and whom they were lamenting as one dead. I thanked Heaven on my knees before them all. It is not much of a story, neighbors, but I think of it often in the nights, and wonder how I could bear to live now if I had not stopped when I heard the cry for help upon the road, the little baby cry, hardly louder than a squirrell's chirp.

That's Dolly yonder with her mother in the meadow, a girl worth having, I think (but then, I'm her father, and partial, may be)—the prettiest and sweetest thing this side of the Mississippi.

A desperate fight occurred the other day near Neversink, in Sullivan county, N. Y, between a backwoodsman, and a whole family of wild cats. He had crawled into a cave in that picturesque country, and was suddenly attacked by two grown cats and four large kittens. A desperate fight ensued in which the bold fellow succeeded in killing the whole party of the felines. His whole body was frightfully lacerated, and his wardrobe at the end of the encounter, consisted of one suspender, half a vest, one pantaloon leg, no shirt to speak of, and a pair of boots that wouldn't "shed a dew." His name is Jonas Brooks and he actually whipped his weight in wild cats.

A Chinaman in Peru recently murdered a family of eight persons. The people arrived on the square, covered the Chinaman with turpentine and kerosene and hurled him into the fire.—He, with a superhuman effort, leaped from the pile and broke away through the crowd, running towards a rivulet near by to extinguish the flames, which were literally covering him. The crowd pursued, and, regardless of burns or bruises, seized him, carried him rapidly to the fire and again precipitated him into its midst. This time the murderer was so exhausted as to be unable to offer any resistance, and the crowd stood around until his body was reduced to a few cinders.

Good Advice.—Hoyt & Gardner, bankers, of New York, send us their circular of March 17. We take from it the following piece of sound, practical advice, which we hope the people of the South will heed

"If the South will exert one-half of the toil, energy, and self-denial to retrieve her lost wealth displayed by her sons in their vain struggle for independence, the sceptre of civic power will be restored to her grasp, once wielded so creditably in the national councils. Let the South eschew the costly luxuries imported from abroad to gratify extravagant tastes and ostentatious vanity, and she will escape to that extent taxation to pay gold interest on the national debt, and leave the burthen to that section which created it, and holds a larger share of the bonds. If she will apply some of her surplus to the erection of factories and convert the raw cotton into yarns and fabrics, she will tripple the annual value of her cotton crops, and make her the richest section of the country."

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes:

It is no secret now that within the fortnight past large quantities of arms and ammunition have been sent from this port, ostensibly to Ipaugua, but really to certain points in Cuba, under control of the insurgents. Perhaps it would be unjust to impute to the customhouse and other Federal authorities full knowledge of their real destination, but certain it is none of them went out of their way to inform themselves.

The Spanish Consul, it may be added, has been in communication with the representative of his government at Washington, not only with reference to the shipments above mentioned, but to other vessels which he has reason to believe are fitting out here on a like errand. They do say also that there are detectives here in the interest of the Spanish Government commissioned to watch sharply all suspicious passengers going from here on the Havana steamers.

GUNPOWDERY.—"Leo" writes to the Charleston Courier from Washington, that our relations with England are critical; more than that, they are threatening. England has gone far in concession She will be met with no corresponding forbearance on this side.—The British are a proud people. They will make war upon any point of national honor. We are forcing them to that point.

An English Judge, Baron Alderson, on being asked to give his opinion as to the proper length of a sermon, replied: "Twenty minutes, with a leaning to the side of mercy."

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA,
Saturday, April 3, 1869.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For one year in advance, ...$3 00
For six months, " 1 75

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, ... 75
Over one square coulnted as two, &c.
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

Our Circuit Court

Is still in session, Hon. W. L Whitlock, presiding, H. L Stevenson, Solicitor, J. W. Williams, Sh'ff, E. Goode, D. Clk.

Some very heavy and complicated cases on the civil docket were decided last week. The criminal docket was taken up on Monday and continued until Thursday evening. Several Freedmen were tried for various offences, but only one convicted.

The Grand Jury adjourned on Thursday, after a session of one week, and the Solicitor reports crime greatly on the decrease, only one true bill having been found against any freedman, and that for assault on another freedman. The jail is now entirely clear—quite a creditable report for our county.

The civil docket was again taken up on Thursday evening, and court will adjourn on Saturday.

Judge Whitlock has discharged his duties in an able, dignified and impartial manner, highly satisfactory to the bar, litigants and the public generally—in fact has won golden opinions in our community. The Solicitor and other officers of Court have also acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable and satisfactory

☞We are requested by Mr. Robert Tanner, Tax Collector of Calhoun County, to tender his hearty and sincere thanks to the citizens of Calhoun County, for their prompt attendance at his appointments, punctual payment of taxes, and uniform kind, respectful and gentlemanly treatment of himself, as a collecting officer. We understand that only about twenty-five dollars of State and County tax remain unpaid. We question if this can be beat in the State.

☞**Remember that Monday next is the first regular meeting at Jacksonville of the Agricultural & Manufacturing Association of Calhoun County.**

☞New Store —E. H. Seymour has just opened a fine stock of New Goods at Crow's Corner. Mr. S. is desirous of doing a large business on the principle of quick sales and short profits. He has had considerable experience in the business, and manifested good taste in the selection of his present stock We have passed through his store and find many articles marked at very low figures in comparison with the quality. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give him a call, examine his goods and learn his prices.

☞New Livery Stable.—Messrs. Mattison & Smith have opened a Livery Stable at the stage stand of Gen W. O. Huthinson, west side of main street and south of the square. These gentlemen have entered into the business with an energy and enterprize which gives assurance to the public that the business will be conducted in a prompt and correct manner, and in a spirit of accommodation which entitles them to a liberal patronage, while their establishment is a great convenience to the public.

☞By reference to the advertisement of Mr. F. Sutton, it will be seen that he designs shortly to open a new and more extensive establishment, modeled after the European plan. We need only to repeat what we have said before, that Mr Sutton understand his business thoroughly, and will leave no effort unused for the accommodation of his patrons and the public. Health seeking Summer visitors to our place will find his establishment a pleasant resort for refreshment.

☞Persons in quest of valuable Lands and Mills will find an opportunity to purchase this species of property upon good terms by consulting the advertisements of Mr J. J. Reynolds and Mr. J L. Whisenant, in this paper We know that these places are unsurpassed for water power and manufacturing facilities, and that there are inexhaustible quantities of superior iron ore in their immediate vicinity; and that not far from Mr. Whisenant's place, there are immense quantities of stone coal.

☞The reader's attention is invited to the various notices in this paper, of Mr. Jos. E. Veal, of Rome, Ga., who has a great variety of Clocks, Watches, Fancy Goods and Musical Instruments, &c.

The Washington correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser, Mar. 27, says:

"Every thing here forebodes the speedy dissolution of the Radical Party, and the formation of a new and more Conservative one."

☞See notice of sale of Personal Property on the 24 inst. by W. T. Alexander, Administrator.

☞We invite the attention of our Lady friends, (and we know they are numerous,) to the advertisement of Mrs. E. Goode, who is now receiving, and will continue to receive until 15th Apl., a fine assortment of seasonable and fashionable Millinery Goods, Her terms will be found reasonable, and all orders correctly and promptly filled.

☞The special attention of the citizens of Alexandria and surrounding country is called to the advisement of Messrs. Green & Co. These experienced, fair dealing, energetic and accommodating merchants, have received the largyst stock of seasonable and fashionable goods they have ever purchased, and offer unusual inducements to cash purchasers.

What Bulldock is Doing at Washington.

We do not attach much importance to our Express Governor, and we believe he is pretty well "played out" everywhere; but as some of our readers may be curious to know what rascality he is fomenting in Washington, we copy from the Louisville Courier-Journal's special of the 23d:

"Governor Bulleck, of Georgia, is here, working actively with the intense Radical faction to tear up the present government in that State, and have Congress remand it to a territorial condition. Of course, Bullock is to be the head with unlimited power of appointment and removal Another point he is striving for, is to be empowered to declare martial law over any portion of the State, so as to run the State machine after the Brownlow style. The Georgia bill is set for Thursday — It is certain that that portion of the bill declaring the acts of the Late Georgia Legislature inoperative, null and void, will be embraced in the new one to be submitted by the Reconstruction Committee."—*Constitutionalist.*

Public Meeting in Shelby County.

SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR PARSONS.

From the Shelby County Guide.

Gov. Parsons, of Talladega, paid our town a visit on Wednesday. He is enjoing his usual good health. After the adjournment of court at 12 o'clock the Governor addressed a large and attentive audience, composed of the citizens of Shelby and neighboring counties.—Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Hon. Jon T. Heflin and James W. Lapsley, Esq, of Selma; Hon Chas Pelham, Judge of the Circuit Court, Col. A. W. Bowie, Col. Taul Bradford, of Talladega; Col. S. W. Earnest and Col. Alberto Martin, of Jefferson; Hon. N. B Mardis, A. M. Elliott, Circuit Clerk, A. A. Sterret, B. B. Lewis, J. T. Leeper and Paul H. Lewis, Esqrs, and Col. John W. Lapsley of Shelby.

It was refreshing to hear a speech so truly conservative in character; so full of good counsel and wholesome influence. It was entirely free from those abusive and inflammatory epithets which often spoil the addresses of too many eminent men. He advised the people to lay aside the prejudices growing out of past political differences; to cultivate a spirit of peace and good order; to unite in obedience to the laws, and in support of the officers appointed to execute them. While he could not endorse the political views of President Grant and the party in power, he felt confident that the President, though greatly beset by the extreme radicals, would administer the government with fidelity and according to a policy of sound conservatism.

This speech was well received, and at its close, the following resolution, offered by Col. John W. Lapsley and seconded by W. Roberts, was unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That we, citizens of the county of Shelby and other counties, here assembled, pledge ourselves to the President of the United States and the Governor of this State, to sustain these high officers, and all others charged with the enforcement of the laws, in the full exercise of all their lawful authority, for the punishment of crime, and for the preservation and maintainance of peace, good order, and general and individual security; and to secure to every citizen and sojourner his just and lawful rights and immunities.

The Absconding United States Marshall.—Some time ago we gave an account of the mysterious disappearance of United States Marshal Dickson from Atlanta, and that the amount of defalcation would probably reach the neighborhood of fifty or sixty thousand dollars. Opinions varied at the time as to whether he had taken the money with him in his flight; had loaned it to parties who failed to come to time, or had sunk it in unfortunate speculations. From the Macon Journal & Messenger, of the 23d, we learn that he, in reality, absconded with comparatively empty pockets. He has been running a turpentine plantation for three years past, and that's where the Government funds have gone. The theory upon which which our belief is based, is that he had gone on appropriating money to make a showing for it, and then, not daring to face the trial, he fled. No one knows certainly, of course, how much money he had with him, but the impression is general among parties who have a good stand-point for finding out things, that the theory in question is correct

"The Man on Horseback."

The New York Express furnishes this pleasant picture:

The present military complexion of thing are not a pleasant sontemplation for a Republic It is:

1st- A Military President.
2. A Military family with the President.
3. A Military Executive Mansion.
4th. A Military Guard around the White House.
5th. Then comes General Sherman in command of the U. S. Armies, and announces to the country the members of his staff. And who are they? Who but men controlling the head of every bureau attached to the War Department, completely swallowing up the whole Department The Adjutant General, Inspecter General, Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Surgeon General, Paymaster General, Judge Advocate General, Chief of Engineers, and the Chief of Ordnance, all heretofore the subordinate of the Secretary of War, are now declared to be but the staff Officers of the General commanding the Army.
6th. A Military Secretary of War, with military sympathies all around.
7th. Ten States under Military rule.
8th. Georgia out in the cold Ditto Louisiana, Virginia, Texas and Mississippi.
9th. Arkansas under scalawag Militia.

If this is Reconstruction, it is a failure. If it is Republicanism, it is a greater failure—but if it is Military Despotism, then we can understand it. We but discharge a simple duty to our countrymen when we entreat them to watch, and, as far as they can, arrest these innovations upon the Constitution of the country and the examples of the fathers.

Add to the above:

10th. *A Chief-of-Staff*, by whom all messages are sent by Grant to Congress. The pious Schenck, observed, he would like to know "what in the h—l the President of the United States had to do with a Chief of Staff. So would we!

The President General.—Many men have been disappointed in Gen Grant Among them Mr. Voorhees, a Democratic Congressman from Indiana. From a recent speech to his constituents, we extract as follows:

"Gen. Grant is not a great man in civil affairs. He is a man of arbitrary power; he has read but little, and possesses very limited information upon civil affairs, consequently there is more danger on that account. The reasons which he gives in favor of the ratification of negro suffrage will arouse you. He says unless you ratify it the question will continue to be agitated. I suppose if a man wanted my house I had better give it to him for fear he would burn it."

A Notable Coincidence.

Andrew Johnson, in his speech at Greenville, referring to the tyranny of the Radical majority in Congress said: "The people had better have a prince or a king over them than an arbitrary body enacting laws and measures so unwarranted and terrible in character."

Senator Sprague, one of the impeaching Senators, was, *at the very same time*, making a speech in the Senate, on the same subject. He used this language:

"If I have to submit myself to any tyranny, I prefer the tyranny of one man with some humanity in him, and occupying a responsible position, to that of an irresposible body like the Senate." *Knox. Daily Press & Herald.*

☞A spring wagon has been invented by a gentleman in Maysville, Ky., which he proposes to run without any kind of animal or steam power. He has already perfected a small model, which run up or down hill very rapidly. The power is received from an immense coiled steel spring, which will run for half an hour without being wound up In going up hill, the spring exhausts itself, but in going down hill winds itself up. The inventor claims that he can carry heavy loads over any ordinary road.

☞A young man in Texas, was courting a daughter of Mrs. Roach.—The mother objected to his visits, and he shot and killed her, but in such a secret manner that it would never have been known who committed the deed, but that a piece of news paper, which had been used as the "wadding" in the pistol was picked up, scorched and blackened, near the murdered lady.—In the pocket of the murderer's coat was found a newspaper which was folded together; one corner of the folded package was corn off, and left a hole near the center of the sheet. The strip picked up exactly fitted this place, so perfectly indeed did it, that when both pieces were spread out in their proper places the matter could be read with ease.—Upon this evidence Judge Lynch pronounced sentence and his officers executed his edicts by instant hanging.

It is reported in New York that Sheridan had the good taste to decline the appointment to the command in Louisiana, where he is so universally detested.

Alexander T Stewart clears one thousad dollars a day, Sundays excepted, all the year round. Cornelius Vanderbilt pleads guilty to twice that sum, while William B. Astor rates his income at four thousand three hundred and thirty dollars Sleeping or waking, the latt named gentleman finds a three dollar bill dropping in to his hat every minute of the twenty-four hours.

Death of a Remarkable Man.—Jacob Surgett, ninety-seven years old, died at New York last week, and left a property valued at ten millions of dollars. He was a Creole Frenchman, but was born in the United States. He lived by rule and was very abstemious, drinking nothing but water. He used to say that he had a secret of logevity which he bought of a gypsy woman when he was a sailor and he thought he should live to be a hundred. For many years he spent his winters in Mississippi, but when the war broke out he went to New York, where he remained until his death.

One of the most disgusted Jacobins in Washington is Schenck, of Ohio — Grant shows a disposition to give to his own personal friends all the offices in Schenck's district.

☞Science advences with a kind of rhythmic flow. Sometimes the emphasis of discovry falls upon Astronomy; sometimes upon Geology, sometimes upon Chemistry. One day we are startled by the "optic tube," next by the microscopic glass. Just now the town is agog over PROF. DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID, whose surprising virtues are extorting expressions of delight from *Savans* as well as *proletaires*.

The Presbytery of South Alabama, will meet at Jacksonvil, on the 15th of April at eleven o'clock A. M.

D. F. SMITH.

Married—March 30th, 1869, at the residence of the bride's father, Black Creek Falls, Etowah Co., Ala, by the Rev. D F. Smith, of Jacksonville Ala., Mr. John J Tisque of Centre Ala., to Miss Augusta G. Staudifer.

Died at Middleton, Calhoun county, Ala. on 13th March, 1869, Sarah Nunnely, wife of Daniel Nunnelly, aged 65 years. She was afflicted with dropsy of the heart, and lived 6 weeks after she was taken. She bore her affliction with christian fortitude, and was perfectly willing to leave this troublesome world; and said she felt like she would soon be in a better one. She admonished her children to meet her in heaven, where parting would be no more.

NOTICE.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Near Cross Plains & Jacksonville.

Under and by virtue of an Order of the Probate court of Calhoun county, Alabama, I will, as Administratrix of the estate of Thomas R. Rowland, deceased, sell, before the Court-house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the

3rd Day of May 1869,

Being the 1st Monday, the following described Real Estate, viz:

A Lot in the Town of Jacksonville, lying on the road leading from the court house towards Oxford, containing about seven and a half acres, and lying between the residences of James Crook and H. A. Earas, and south of the avenue leading to the residence of J. B. Forney and Mrs. C. Whatley—being about 725 feet long and 422 wide, and part of south east fourth of section 14, Township 14, range 8.

Also an undivided one half interest in the west half of the south west fourth: and 16 acres lying south of Tallasschatchee creek, being part of south east fourth of south west fourth all in section 9, township 14, range 8, near Robert Alexander's.

Also south west fourth of south west fourth and the north west fourth of the north west fourth of section 14, township 13, Range 9, near Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, and south of Cross Plains about three miles—80 acres.

Also an undivided one-half interest in north east fourth of the north west fourth of section 30, township 14, range 9—all in Calhoun county Alabama—to be sold for cash.

MARY E. ROWLAND, Adm'x.
of T. R. Rowland, dec'd.

April 3, '69.

Administrator's Sale

OF

Personal Property.

Under and by virtue of an Order from the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, made on the 29th day of March, 1869, I will proceed to sell

On Saturday the 24th day of April, 1869;

At the residence of Robert Alexander, at public auction to the highest bidder, the following property belonging to the estate of Robert P. Alexander, deceased, to-wit:

One Black Mare Mule; one Cow and calf; one Two Horse Wagon, with Harness complete; one Saddle, Bridle, Martingales and Rug; one Lot old Farming Tools and Irons; one Sorrel Horse, and 60 lb Bacon more or less.

Terms of Sale—CASH, and no property delivered until terms of sale are complied with.

W. T. ALEXANDER,
Administrator of said Estate.

April 3, 1869.

Notice to School Teachers.

All Teachers who were in charge of schools previous to October, 1868, will bring in their monthly Reports immediately, reckoning 20 days to the school month, from the 1st of Oct. 1868 to 31st of March, 1869. Those failing to do so will run the risk of losing their school money up to 31st December, 1868.

J. B. WILLIAMS,
Ap'l 3, '69 County Sup't.

Notice to Patrons.

The undersigned having recently been interrupted by persons at unusual and unreasonable hours, respectfully notifies his patrons, that henceforth he will keep his Restaurant open, and furnish meals at all times between between the hours of 6 in the morning and 9 at night, and under no circumstances at later hours. He hopes that in future this notice may be strictly observed, and that he will not be subjected to disagreeable annoyance.

FRANCAIS SUTTON.
March 27. Pro. Jacksonville Restaurant.

Notice to Debtors

All persons who bought property at the Estate sale of Jacob Nolen deceased, or are otherwise indebted to said estate, are hereby notified, that if they do not pay up soon they will be sued.

March 27, 1869. H. DUGGER, Adm.

Tax Collector's Sale.

I WILL sell before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. on Monday the 5th day of May, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M. the following described Land, for the Tax for the year 1868, viz.

J G Garrison, 40 acres, near Mr Cardins, assessed by W P Howell, April 18th, 1868—tax 53 cents, Ass'r fee 75 cts & costs $2 75.

James Wilkinson, 200 acres, assessed by W P Howell, 24th April, 1868—tax $2 14; costs, $2 75.

H N & R S Griffin, 200 acres Land, assessed by W P Howell—tax $2 14, costs $2 75.

John Martin, 120 acres of Land, assessed by W P Howell, 22d April, 1868—tax $1 75, costs $2 75.

Marion Hogan, in sec. 25, township 12, range 7—200 acres of Land, assessed by W P Howell, Tax ass'r—tax $1 05, costs $2 75 1868—tax $2 64, costs $2 75.

E. TANNER, T. C.
March 27, 1868 Calhoun co. Ala.

To School Teachers and Trustees.

A Uniform System of School Books.

I have been furnished by N. B. Cloud, Supt. of Public Instruction, with a Catalogue of School Books, for various classes, recommended by himself, and a number of the most competent Teachers in the State, as the best for instruction and uniformity in classes.

This catalogue can be examined by calling on me, and all orders for any of the books, will be promptly filled by addressing "J. C. Chaudron, Talladega, Ala."

J. B. WIDLIAMS, County Supt.

March 13, 1869.

Talladega Normal School.

The first session of this Institution opened on the 1st inst. at the Synodical Institute, under the charge of Rev. THOS. A. COOK, Principal.

This School is supported by the State for the purpose of preparing Teachers for the Public schools.

Instruction will be given in the most approved methods of teaching, and opportunities of practice afforded in the instruction of pupils of less advanced grade in common schools.

Pupils may be admitted into this school on the recommendation of any teacher of a common school, with the approval of the County Superintendent.

Board can be had in good families at reasonable rates.

J. C. CHAUDRON,
Sup't Public schools, Talladega co.

Feb. 19, 1869.—6m.

Washington Correspondence of the Montgomery Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 26, '69.

While I am writing these hurried lines Chief Justice Chase, no! Senator Sprague! well, let the mistake stand, for it is right after all, (as the Irishman would say) has taken up the cudgel again in and is belaboring the Senate with all his might and main. At the very moment when the vote was taken, which would doubtless have decided the fate of the Tenure-of-Office bill, he got up, and, to the infinite disgust of the long expectant and can't get away army of office-seekers in the gallery, (one of whom called him a fool in my hearing) turned full faced towards these gallery lobbyists and administered to them a just rebuke. But I will enclose you his speech and you can judge for yourself. You will perceive that Warner and Spencer did not vote together upon the amendment. In the House, Ben. Butler is getting ready to follow suit and give the Senate and its encroachments a terrible lashing. He will also take the Whiskey Rings in hand, and we sincerely hope that he may be able to head off the schemes of that infamous Fraternity, which would, if it could, draw the last drop of blood from the Nation and defraud the Government of its last *dollar*. He will also show up the Rail Road Land Rings, and other swindles. Pray let the man and brother know that his friends in Congress are about to put a tax of three cents per pound upon the coming crop of cotton. The Chronicle has not a word about Sprague's apostacy in this morning's issue It talks reconstruction, Hayti, Opera, and everything else, but not Sprague. This Senator, who is taking up the rights of the people in earnest, has been politely given to understand that his presence in the Republican caucus is no longer desired —

They may excommunicate him, but the world will move, nevertheless.— Our old friend, Gen. Hayden is here *en route* for Europe, and he gave us a very amusing account of his experience while in Montgomery. Gov. Smith's absence from here is much regretted, as we understand that President Grant asked for him yesterday.

More anon. S.

ISLAND NO. 10.

Triple Tragedy on the Steamer Belle Memphis—Terrible Sequel to an Old Family Feud.

Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.

CAIRO, March 18.—As the steamer Belle Memphis came up yesterday three men named Darnell came on board at New Madrid, armed with shot-guns and pistols and said they wished to get off at Island No 10. When the boat landed there a gentleman named Lane came on broad with a lady and girl. As he passed up stairs he was met by the Darnells and shot down without any warning. They then went to the side of the boat and fired upon two men named Lane, relatives of the former, with shot-guns, killing them both instantly. One of them showed fight but his pistol snaped. He then stood as calmly and deliberately as if waiting the approach of a friend, and received the deadly fire. The Darnells then went ashore requesting the Captain to take good care of the lady as she was of good family. Thus ends the last act of a famfeud of long standing.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., March 19.—Orders have been recieved from Washington at the United States Armory to begin the manufacture of a new model of breech loaders and to turn out five hundred per day.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.—The Griffin *Star* considers it a certainty that the "Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad" will be constructed and that speedily. The route is from Griffin to Newnan, thence by way of Guntersville to Decatur. The *Star* says that the original stock has been cut down to fifty cents in the dollar; that the Macon and Western, and the Brunswick roads have each taken stock to the amount of $150,000, and that the Central Railroad will take a large amount of stock hereafter. The road bed is now ready for a distance of nearley forty miles, and it is contemplated that the cars may be runing from Griffin to Newnan by the first of November next. The distance from Griffin to Decatur will be 233½ miles; estimated average cost per mile, equipped, $23,033

Georgia Ahead of New England.—Said Mr. Sprague the other day in a speech in the Senate:

"A few weeks since, in order to understand something of the condition of the South, I visited Georgia, and naturally, was invited to inspect a cotton mill. In the city of Augusta, Ga., is a cotton mill that to-day will surpass and does surpass, in the success of its operations, the best one in New England; and the secret of that success lies in the turn of one roll where the cotton is delivered on the spindle, it turning at one hundred and fifteen turns to the minute, where others in New England and even by the side of it, turn ninety or one hundred.

A New Southern Novel.—E. J. Hale & Sons, 16 Murray Street New York, will publish, in a few days, "MINOR PLACE," a tale of Southern Home Life, by a lady of Tennessee, a native of Alabama. 1 vol., 12 mo; price $1 50. Orders solicited. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price.

A copy of the book will be sent to any Editor who will publish the above, together with this note, and forward a marked copy of this paper to the publishers.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for Calhoun County,

March the 15th, A. D. 1869.

WHEREAS, on the 17th day of February, 1869, John A. Spaulding, in right of his wife, Paralee A. Spaulding, and the said Paralee A. Spaulding, late Paralee A. Phillips, and late the wife of Charles P. Phillips, deceased, and now the wife of the said John A. Spaulding, filed in court their petition in writing, representing among other things, that the said Charles P. Phillips died in then and county of Calhoun, intestate, on the —— day of —— 1859, and that on the—day of — 1859, one Wm. Phillips, was by the Order of this court appointed and qualified as the administrator of the Estate of said decedent, and under an Order of this Court, the said Wm. Phillips, as such administrator, proceeded to sell the personal property of the Estate of said decedent, and collected the debts due intestate's estate; and they further alledge, that the said Wm. Phillips, as administrator as aforesaid, has never made settlement and distribution of said Estate; and further, that the said Wm. Phillips has removed as they have been informed and believe, beyond the limits of the State of Alabama, and now resides somewhere in the State of Texas; and they now appear in court, and pray that their said petition be heard, and determined upon at the present term of the court—and it appearing that the notice required by Law in such cases had been given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a news paper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to this term of the court, as a notice to the said Wm. Phillips, as administrator as aforesaid, to be and appear at this term of the court, and defend against said petition if he thought proper so to do; and also to file in this court his account and vouchers preparatory to making a settlement of said estate; and the said Wm. Phillips having failed to appear at this term of the court, and defend against said petition, or to file his account and vouchers for a settlement of said Estate; and it further appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the allegations set forth in said petition are true.

Thereupon the court proceeded to state an account between said administrator and said Estate, for settlement of said Estate from such materials or information as presented to the court.

It is therefore ordered by the court, that the 22nd day of April, 1869 be set for examining, auditing, and restating said account (if necessary) so stated as aforesaid by the court, and making settlement of said estate; and notice of the same be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to the said Wm. Phillips, administrator as aforesaid, and all other persons concerned, to be and appear at the court house of said county on said 22nd day of April, 1869, and show cause, if any they have, why the account so stated, as aforesaid by the court, between the said Wm. Phillips, as administrator aforesaid, and said Estate, should not be examined, audited, passed and allowed, &c as provided by Law.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

March 20, 1869.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, approved the 10th day of October, 1868, it is provided as follows: to-wit: "It shall be the duty of the Probate Judge of each county in this State to designate a newspaper in which all legal advertisements, notices or publications, of any and every character required by law to be made in his County, shall be published; which paper so designated shall be the official organ in and for said county." and in obedience to the requirements of said act, I, as Judge of Probate for Calhoun County, Alabama, did heretofore designate the "St. Clair County Eagle," as the official organ in and for said County of Calhoun, in which all legal advertisements, notices or publications of any and every character, required by law to be made in and for said County of Calhoun should be published, said designation to remain until recalled or changed by me.—

And the "*Jacksonville Republican*" being a County paper, published in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, and in my opinion, clearly within the provisions of said act:—I therefore recall and change my order designating the St. Clair County Eagle, as the official organ for said County of Calhoun, and designate the said Jacksonville Republican as the official organ hereafter, in which all legal advertisements, notices or publications of any and every character required by Law to be made in and for said County of Calhoun shall be published. This designation to remain so long as in my opinion, the Editor of said Jacksonville Republican conducts said paper so as to be within the provisions of said act.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Feb. 13, 1869.

Notice.

THE Town Council are desirous of building a wooden Bridge, or Culvert of stone or brick, on Main street opposite Male Academy.

Any person wishing to take a contract of this kind, will call on Intendant, at his office, and see plans and specifications.

D. P. FORNEY, Ind't.

March 12, '69. H. A. EARNS, Sec'y.

REGISTER'S SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of a Decree rendered by the Chancery Court, held at Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, for the Eastern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, I will, as Register of said court, proceed to sell, before the court house door of Calhoun county, within the usual hours of sale, for cash, to the highest bidder,

Monday the 5th day of April, 1869,

The following described Lands, to-wit: The south east fourth of section 1, township 16, Range 9, in the Coosa Land District of Ala. Calhoun county, to satisfy said decree in favor of Mary E. Rowland as Administratrix of Thos. R. Rowland, dec'd, and against Elvira Lackey, et als.

Also, at the same and place, and on like terms.

I will sell, the following described Land to-wit: *One hundred and twenty acres of* the south side of the west half of section 35 township 14, range 8, known as the "Taylor Place"—also, the south east fourth of the south east fourth of section 34, Township 14, Range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, Calhoun county, Alabama, to satisfy a Decree in favor of Thomas A. P. Horton, and against James F. Grant, Administrator of S. P. Hudson, deceased, et als.

Also, at the same time and place, and on like terms.

I will sell the following Town Lots in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. to-wit. Lots Nos. 55 and 56, in the old plan of said Town, to satisfy a decree of said court in favor of Wm. H. Forney and against Daniel T. Ryan.

Also, at the same time and place, and on like terms.

I will sell the following Town Lots in the Town of Oxford, Ala. to-wit: Lots Nos. 80 & 81, in Snow's plan of said Town, to satisfy a decree of said Chancery Court, in favor of Dan'l P. Gunnels, and against Benj. Clark.

Also, at the same time and place, and on like terms.

I will sell the following described Land, to-wit: the north east fourth of north west fourth—also south west fourth of north west fourth north east fourth—also part of south east fourth of north west fourth, all in section 30, township 12, range 7, in the Coosa Land District, Calhoun county, Alabama, to satisfy a Decree of said Chancery Court, in favor of Gabriel B. Douthit, and against James C Wood.

Also, at the same time and place, and on like terms.

I will sell the following described Lands, to-wit: the south west fourth of section 10, township 15, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, District, Calhoun county, Alabama, to satisfy a Decree of said Chancery court in favor of James C. Francis et als. and against E. L. Lester, et als.

WM. M. HAMES, Register &c.

Also, at the same time and place, and on like terms.

I will sell the following Lands, to-wit: The east half of the south east fourth, and the east half of the south east fourth of the north east fourth of section eleven—and the south half and the north west fourth of the south west fourth—and the south east half of the south west fourth of the north west fourth—and the south east fourth of the south west fourth of section twelve; all in Township twelve, Range seven east in the Coosa Land District, Calhoun county, Alabama, to satisfy a Decree of said Chancery court in favor of Samuel D. Douthit and against P. G. Cobb.

Also, at the same time and place, and on like terms.

I will sell the following Lands, to-wit: a part of the north half of section three, Township 16, Range nine east in the Coosa Land District, Calhoun county, Alabama, which lies east of Choccolocco creek, except thirty acres, to begin in three rods above where Solomon Baker lived on the 1st of May, 1856, running up the creek to the north line, thence with the north line so as to contain two hundred acres more more or less; to satisfy a Decree of said Chancery court in favor of C. D. Davis, as administrator of P. P. Riddle, dec'd, and against W. R. Hanna.

Also, at the same time and place, and on like terms.

I will sell the following described Lands, to-wit: the east half of the north east fourth of section 14, Township 13, and Range 9—also south west fourth of south east fourth of section 13, township 13, Range 9, east in the Coosa Land District Calhoun county, Ala. to satisfy a Decree of said Chancery court, in favor of John A. Fleming, and against John Hughes.

Also, at the same time and place, and on like terms

I will sell the following described Town Lots, to-wit: Lot No. 54, in the old plan of the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. known as the Brick corner—also Lots Nos. 5 and 6, in the new plan of said Town, known as the stable Lots; to satisfy a Decree of the Chancery court in favor of Thomas Crutchfield et als. and against J. B. Forney, Isaac Frank et als.

Also, at the same time and place, and on like terms.

I will sell the following described Town Lot in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. known as the L W Cannon Lot, lying and being in the south east corner of the south east fourth of section 11, Township 14, Range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, Calhoun county, Ala. to satisfy a decree of said Chancery court in favor of Wm. H. Forney and against James B Farmer.

Also at the same time & place and on like terms.

I will sell the following described Land and Mills, to-wit: The west half of the north west fourth of section one, Township 13, Range 9, east in the Coosa Land District; and an undivided half interest in what was known and distinguished as the Phillips Mills tract, with the Mills thereon, containing ten acres more or less, situated on Talladegahatchee creek, in section 22, Township 14, Range 7 east in the Coosa Land District, Calhoun county, Alabama, to satisfy a decree of said Chancery court, rendered in favour of Abel Phillips as the administrator of the estate of Joseph Phillips, deceased, and against James D. Hollingsworth, et als.

WM. M. HAMES,

Feb. 20, 1869. Register, &c.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

THE Board of Examiners will meet at Jacksonville, every Tuhrsday, for the purpose of examining those desiring to teach Public Schools.

J B. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 23, 1868. County Sup't.

Tax Assessor's Notice.

First and only Call.

I will be present at the following places at the times herein designated, for the purpose of assessing the State and County Taxes for Calhoun County, for the present year, 1869. Parties interested will be careful to prepare an accurate description of their real estate as required by law; the same must be given in under oath, and also their personal property:

Polkville, on Monday the 15th of March.
Sulphur Springs, Tuesday 16th of "
Maddox beat, Wednesday and Thursday 17th and 18th of March
Oxford, Friday & Sat. 19th & 20th of March.
Jacksonville, on Monday the 22nd of March, and continue for one week.
At Mount Gilead Church, beat No. 7, on Monday 29th of March.
Walden's Shop, beat No. 8, on Tuesday. the 30th day of March.
Cross Plains, Wednesday 31st of March,
Ladiga, Thursday 1st day of April.
Rabbit Town, Friday 2nd of "
White Plains, Monday and Tuesday the 5th and 6th days of April.
Davis Town, Wednesday and Thursday the 7th and 8th days of April.
June Bug, Friday the 9th day of April.
Alexandria, Tuesday and Wednesday 13th and 14th days of April.
At Peeks Hill pec, No 6, 16 day of April.

Tax payers are expected to be prompt in their attendance at their respective Beats.

J. B. BROUGHTON, Tax Assessor of Calhoun County.

Feb. 20, 1869.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Thomas R. Williams, deceased, by the Honorable the Probate court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 13th day of November, 1868; Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them to me, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by Law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment. R. D. WILLIAMS, Adm.

Feb. 20, 1869.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Clementine Hawkins, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, on the 5th day of January, 1869, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and those indebted are required to make immediate payment.

JOSIAH HAWKINS, Adm.

POETRY.

APRIL.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

The tawniest meadows, left sodden and chill,
I lightly fold with an emerald haze;
I quicken the lapse of the burnished rill,
I deepen the mosses in woodland ways;
A rim of green to the bud I lend,
A pulse of life to the branch bestow;
Shadow and sun in the skies I blend—
Laughter and tears on the earth below.

With a glimmer of numberless rosy spires,
The boughs of the maple my touch illumes;
I kindle the crocus to aureate fires,
I garment the willow in velvet plumes;
I lure, by a smile, from their soft-leaved nests
Each low-growing pansy's bashful face,
And crown, as I meet them, with dark-blue crests
The delicate irises' queenly grace.

I lavish my violet's heavenly tinge,
To gladden the loneness of glades and dells;
I dower the almond with pearly fringe,
I flatter the cowslip with scarlet bells;
The broad-petalled primrose I richly gild,
And steal for my breezes its perfume rare;
From roofs where my late-wedded swallows build,
I laugh as gay twitterings haunt the air.

There is never a nook through the dreary land,
But, wakening, welcomes in some fond wise
The print of my footstep, the warmth of my hand,
The glow of my tresses, the gleam of my eyes!
In field or in forest, in lane or wold,
From level pasture to barren hill,
There is never a clod of the frozen mold
But starts at my tread with a living thrill!

Each silvery drop of my radiant shower
Descends from the purple of hurrying cloud
With a message of joy to some captive flower
The glooms of its winter home enshroud;
Each beam of my sun, as it brilliantly parts
The dusk of the drifting storm-wrack, bears
A message of love to those human hearts
Crown bitter with losses and weary with cares.

Anecdote of Napoleon I.

Napoleon was accustomed to wear a coat-of-mail under his clothes, and which he rarly went without. On his departure once from Belgium, he thought it best to guard against those dangers with which he was threatened—having all Europe leagued against him—by every means in his power. He accordingly sent for a clever workman, and asked if he thought himself competent to make a coat of mail of such texture that no weapon whatever could penetrate it?—On the artificer answering in the affirmative, Napoleon agreed to give him eighteen thousand france, the sum asked.—On the day fixed, the man brought his work to the palace. Napoleon quickly examined it, and ordered the workman to put it on himself. The man obeyed. Napoleon took two pistols, saying: "We shall now see whether this coat-of mail is of the texture you promised me". He fired at his breast; the cuirass resisted. "Turn around!" The man obeyed.—The second ball struck his back, with the same result. The poor artificer, half dead with fright, thought these trials would be sufficient, but he was mistaken in his calculation. Bonaparte next armed himself with a long fowling-piece, and made the same experiment on the shoulders, back, and breast of the tremblin patient. Happily the cuirass resisted, and saved the inventor from so cruel a trial. "How much am I to pay you?" said Napoleon, "after this noble exploit?" "Eigteen thousand francs," stammered out the affrighted artificer,—"No such thing, sir," said Napoleon "I shall give you thirty-six thousand francs," and gave an order on his treasurer for that amount.

The Tennessee Wheat Crop.

The Nashville Union and American, of the 10th, says;

From all sections of the State we receive the gratifying intelligence that the wheat crop is in a more flourishing condition than ever before known. The breadth of land sown is greater than ever before known in the history of the State, and it has now passed the greatest danger it has to encounter, that of winter freezing; and if no calamity overtakes it from now until harvest, the famous crop of 1867 will be eclipsed. The varieties under cultivation are better than common, farmers having taken unusual pains in seeding. Look out for fine flour next harvest.

Mr. Catlin, the American ethanographist, is about to publish a work entitled "The Lifted and Subsided Rocks of America, with their Influence on the Oceanic Atmospheric and Land Currents." And one of the striking features of this book seems to be, to quote his own words, "the discovery of a large river under the Rocky Mountains many times larger than the Mississippi, its course nearly twice the Mississipp's length, and gliding through the clear and vast rocky cellars of the upheaved mountains without the losses by alluvial absorptions and solar evaporations which diminish valley rivers, it takes along in its course the sinking streams and lakes of the mountains of Mexico, and which then perhaps by a hundred months in its deep bed, debouches unseen into the Carribean Sea and Gulf of Mexico."

BROWNSVILLE, March 22.—One hundred militia arrived here yesterday evening, and after pressing all the horses in town started to Woodville, where a former squad was fired into a few days since. Rumor says that to-day they destroyed a store and then had an encounter with armed citizens, in which the militia lost several men killed. This is not fully confirmed. Considerable excitement and anxiety prevails and business is suspended here.

Jacksonville Republican.

VOL. 33. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., APRIL 10, 1869. WHOLE NO. 1670.

Jacksonville Republican,

EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

J. A. BRAND.

LAW CARDS.

G. C. ELLIS. J. H. CALDWELL

ELLIS & CALDWELL,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in CRIMINAL CASES, in the counties, Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolphs Cherokee and DeKalb. Jan. 6. 1866.

N. J. TURNLEY, G. I. TURNLEY.

N. J. & G. I. TURNLEY,

Attorneys at Law

AND

Solicitors in Chancery

General Collecting Agents.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice Law in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, Cleburne, Cherokee, Baine, St. Clair and DeKalb, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the U. S District Court, Northern and Middle Division of Alabama.

JOHN W INZER LEROY F. BOX.

INZER & BOX,

Attorneys a Law,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

ASHVILLE, Ala.

WILL practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, Calhoun, Talladega, Shelby, Jefferson, Blount, DeKalb, Cherokee & Marshall; also in the Superior Court of the State Prompt attention given.

JOHN FOSTER, WM. H. FORNEY.

FOSTER & FORNEY,

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville Alabama.

WILL practice in the Counties of Calhoun Talladega, Randolph, St. Clair, Cherokee, DeKalb and the Supreme Court of the State.

Dec. 25d: 1865.

JOE. H. FRANCIS.

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,

Gadsden, ... Alabama.

WILL practice in Baine and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the filing petitions in Bankruptcy. Will prosecute claims against the Government for Bounty, Back pay, &c.

☞Office—Probate Office Building.☜

Administrator's Sale

OF

Personal Property.

UNDER and by virtue of an Order from the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, made on the 29th day of March, 1869, I will proceed to sell

On Saturday the 24th day of April, 1869;

At the residence of Robert Alexander, at public auction to the highest bidder, the following property belonging to the estate of Robert P. Alexander, deceased, to-wit:

One Black Mare Mule; one Cow and calf; one Two Horse Wagon, with Harness complete; one Saddle, Bridle, Martingales and Rug; one Lot old Farming Tools and Irons; one Sorrel House, and 60 lb Bacon more or less.

TERMS of SALE—CASH, and no property delivered until terms of sale are complied with.

W. T. ALEXANDER,
Administrator of said Estate.

April 3, 1869.

Betty Bucket.

A TRUE STORY OF LONG AGO.

As the years bear us onward in their rapid flight, leaving the old for "the new," the desire of times is strong upon us to seize upon something of the past to bear along with us in life's changeful journey. Our recent experience of July 4, 1866, has taught us that nothing of the past is really ours, except what is treasured up in the store house of memory.

I find there laid away many a tale of the olden time related to me by those of other generations—true stories—many of them stranger than the fictions of the present day The desire to give some of these old remembrances a local habitation, is my only apology for the following simple story, which was told to me by one personally acquainted with the gentleman most interested in the events related.

Many years ago, before the colonies were free from the rule of Great Britain, there was daily seen in the streets of Boston a little girl going from house to house, with a little basket on her arm, her dress a linsey-woolsey petticoat, a short loose gown, chip hat, tied under her chin. Probably there were many other little girls dressed after the same style, going about the streets at the same time. But this one I am writing about had a singularly attractive face—plump, rosy and mirthful. The name my little heroine bore was the rather unmusical one of "Betty Buckett." Perhaps her short, plump figure suggested her name. I know not how that might have been, but she was known by no other name in the many families where her bright face was always welcome.

Betty was an inmate of the Boston poor-house—left there, when quite a little child, by some unknown person—She supposed to be one of those nameless little waifs so often left to the cold charities of the world—but somehow her bright, chubby face and happy disposition had made her a favorite even in the alms-house. At the time my story commences she was somewhere between ten and eleven years of age—and as she went from house to house in pursuit of her daily avocation, few there were who had not a pleasant smile or encouraging word for little Betty. Few were the houses she entered where a good meal was not offered her, and the glow from many a cheerful kitchen fire heightened the color of Betty's cheeks.

The little basket she carried on her arm contained the implements of her trade. I think the avocation will have to be classed with the "lost arts," for few, I think, would understand what was meant, when I say her business was "running buttons." It seems a strange idea to us of the present generation, when the creative genius is taxed to its utmost powers to produce so many styles of buttons as the market offers us, to realize that pewter buttons, run in different sized moulds were ever in general use for household wear. But it was even so; and the bits of pewter, melted by careless servants from porringers and platters—or the dishes worn thin by long use, and the frequent scouring necessary to keep the pewter at that looking-glass state of polish so desired by our grandmothers, were remelted and made to do duty in our grandfathers' waistcoats, or the overcoats of the family. So much for the buttons—and when we remember that every little article had to be brought from the old country, at heavy prices, we shall not wonder so much at the economy of those times, nor at the desire to manufacture whatever they could for home consumption—so that the story of a little girl going from house to house in the city of Boston with a basket of moulds to manufacture buttons, became a historical fact, instead of a flight of fancy.

In one of the most aristocratic streets in those days lived a Mr. Barnard, a gentleman of wealth and culture—noted for his hospitality and the splendid entertainments given by himself and family to their large circle of friends, comprising the elite of the town At this house little Betty was a constant visitor, a favorite with the whole household, from the servants in the kitchen as she sat by the fire pursuing her trade, to the master of the house as he sat at his festive board; and Betty assisted the servants in caraying to and fro the dishes which made the guests merry and the master genial. Many were the bright silver pieces which the magnet of little Betty's rosy cheeks and cheerful smile drew from the pockets of both master and guests, many the pairs of nice warm mittens and stockings Betty received from the ladies she met there. One of Mr. Barnard's daughters had taught her quick perception she bade fair to become a good scholar.

About this time events were taking place in the good town of Boston which so engrossed all minds that private interest seemed lost in the public agitation. The landing of British troops—the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill—the hasty fitting off of soldiers to join our armies, and the consequent changes in families, produced many revolutions besides that which proclaimed us free from the mother country.

Betty and her humble occupation passed out of sight, and almost out of memory. A few years after the peace with Great Britain, Mr. Barnard visited the old country. One bright morning in London, a he walked with some friends on one of the public parks admiring the splendid horses and carriages which drove past them, an elegant carriage suddenly drew up to the place where he was standing, and to his great surprise a beautiful lady bowed to him from the carriage. A footman politely stepped up to him with Lady W.'s compliments, expressing her wish to speak with him. Surprised, yet supposing some mistake, he politely advanced to the carriage, where he was still more astonished by the lady's calling him by name and cordially grasping his hand.

Stammering out something about "mistake, and never having met her ladyship before," the lady only burst into a laugh so musical and genial, that the gentleman could hardly refrain from joining with her notwithstanding his bewilderment. "There is no mistake in the matter," she replied, still laughing, "you are Mr. Barnard of—— street, Boston. I have been at your house and dined at your table. Now I wish to return your hospitality, so promise me, please, your company to dinner to-morrow, where, I assure you, I'll establish my claims upon you as an old friend," handing him at the same time her card, bearing the place of her residence. After receiving the desired promise the carriage drove off.

With a feeling of being some way the victim of some hoax, Mr. Barnard rejoined his friends. Their surprise was no less than his, on hearing the story, and seeing the card, as they assured him Lady W. was of high rank, distinguished for brilliant wit, great wealth, and of unquestioned reputation.

Punctual to his appointment, Mr. Barnard presented himself at the door of an excellent mansion in Russell Square, but it must be confessed with rather uncomfortable feelings as to his right to be there. Servants in livery were in attendance, and being ushered into the splendid drawing-room, he was met by Lady W. with a manner at once so frank and cordial as to put him quite at ease—presenting him to her husband and guests as her friend, Mr. Barnard, of Boston, he resolved to accept his position and leave the denouement, what it might be, to her ladyship.

Entering into an animated discussion with the company on subjects relating to the affairs of our country, he soon forgot his novel situation It was only when answering some questions of Lady W. to intimate friends in Boston, that he recalled, to it—then with a look of puzzled expression he would fix his eyes on the lady's face She however, seemed to evade all approach to direct inquiry, and evidently enjoyed his perplexity. Seated by her side at the dinner-table, she named the different members of his family—asking after even the old household servants, and the almost by him forgotten old watch-dog of years gone—but a roguish shake of the head and a merry laugh were the only answer he could get to his question, as to the source of her knowledge of these members of his domestic circle

After the ladies had retired, and the gentlemen had spent some time in their own manner, a servant entered and requested Mr. Barnard to follow him to the library.

There he found Lady W. alone.—Requesting him to be seated, she said, "Mr. Barnard, I am now about to fulfil my promise to you, relating to my claim as an old acquaintance—but you must listen to a story so strange that but for the facts your own memory will supply, it would seem like a tale of fiction. I will not tire you with detail, but briefly tell you that many years ago, a wealthy family in the vicinity of London were happy in the possession of a little daughter—an only daughter—the youngest of the family, consequently the idol and pet of parents and brothers A coachman from punishment or condition of leaving that part of the country, out of revenge, induced the nursery-maide to elope with him, taking the little girl with them.

"Every search was made by the distracted family, the highest rewards offered, no means left untried but so well had the wretches laid their wicked plans that no clue to them could be found. Grief and anxiety soon brought the mother to her grave, bequeathing on her death-bed her large fortune to be kept in trust for the missing daughter, and exacting promises from each of the family never to give over their efforts to find her child while life remained; these promises were sacredly kept. After the war with the colonies had commenced, one of the brothers was induced to accept a commission under Lord Cornwallis. While stationed at New York this young officer received a note requesting him to visit immediately a wounded soldier, who had an important disclosure to make to him on a matter of great interest to his family.—With the one great thought of his life, the lost sister, in his mind, he lost no time in going to the hospital—to the bedside of the wounded soldier and was there met by a confession, which the presence of death could only restrain him to listen to with any degree of calmness. The dying man proved to be the wretched coachman of other years—told him the servant who had been his companion in guilt had died of ship fever soon after they had arrived in Boston. He had sworn to her on her death bed, to soothe her remorseful anguish, that he would restore the child to her friends. That he had never lost sight of her, intending at some time to turn the events to his own pecuniary advantage. The little girl had been left at the poor-house in Boston. The brother was put in possession of facts, that satisfied him without a doubt of the identify of his sister, set off that very night for Boston, bore her back with him to New York, give up his commission, and returned with his prize to his native country—where a joyous welcome, a fortune and a home awaited the little charity girl of Boston; and now," she added, with her bright merry laugh, "I think Mr. Barnard will not deny to Lady W. her claims upon him as an old friend, when she recalls to his memory his kindness to her as little 'Betty Buckett."

The surprise of Mr Barnard at this strange recital must be imagined rather than described—but he could not doubt the truth of the story, and he admitted to her ladyship that something in the tones of her voice, and especially her merry laugh, had puzzled him from the first, and seemed to him like a strain of long forgotten music. Of course many questions followed, and Lady W. expressed her remembrance of the friends of her neglected childhood, among which himself and family had always occupied the highest place, and, as she believed, it was owing to their influence, under a protecting Providence, that she had been kept from all low and vulgar contamination and thus the more readily fitted for the station she was destined to occupy.

I will only add to my story the assurance that Mr. Barnard was a welcome and honored guest at Lady W.'s house during his stay in London.—When he returned to Boston he was the bearer of many rich presents to her former friends, to whom the story of "Betty Bucket," the little pewter button vender, transformed into a noble and accomplished lady, seemed as strange as some fairy tale.

Whether I should point a simple story with a moral, relating to that time honored precept, "Cast thy bread upon the waters," &., I cannot tell I simply relate the facts, leaving the reader to make the application.

DRUNK!—"My boy drunk!" and the tears started from the mother's eyes, and she bent her head in unutterable sorrow. In that moment the vision of a useful and honorable career was destroyed; and one of worthlessness, if not absolute dishonor presented itself.—Well did she know that intemperance walks hand in hand with poverty shame and death; and her mother's heart pierced as with a sharp pointed steel. Ah, young man! if the holy feeling of love for her who bore you is not dead within you, shun that which gives her pains; adhere to that which gives her joy. If she is with you on earth, she does not, cannot desire to see her son a drunkard; if she is with her Farther in heaven, shun that course of life which shuts the gates of heaven against you, and debars you from her society forever. The drunkard cannot inherit the kingdom of God.

Only eighty two miles separte the Union and Central Pacific Railroads. In 2 months the road will be ready for a trail trip, and then one of the greatest achievements of ancient or modern times will have been accomplished, and the Old World chained to the car of the New. With this road in operation, and fleet steamers crossing the Pacific from San Francisco to China and Japan, the the United States can command a large portion of the trade of Middle and Western Europe, supply the market of Asia to a great extent, and draw from that vast continent such articles as are needed by the people of this nation. The opening of the Pacific Railroad will be a marked and noble era in the development and progress of the United States.

☞One of the greatest feats yet done with the velocipede is a journey of 133 miles in twenty-four hours. This was n France.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.,
Saturday, April 10, 1869.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For one year in advance, ...$3 00
For six months, " 1 75

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, ... 75
Over one square counted as two, &c.
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

☞ S. T. Fowler & Co. have disposed of their interest in the "St. Clair County Eagle," to Messrs. T. F. Swilling & Son. The new publishers announce that they will independently support the present administration of the government, State and Federal, and fairly and squarely the principles of the Republican party.

We have received the first number of a neat and interesting paper just started at Oxford, Calhoun County Ala. entitled "The Rising Star," by Messrs. Morley, proprietors of the Mountain Home, Talladega. The publishers announce their intention of increasing its size in a short time. We welcome this new number to our exchange list, and hope that we may long labor, not only in political accord, but in earnest efforts to develope the great natural and industrial resources of our country.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND LOTS.—We omitted last week to call special attention to the sale of valuable Lands and Lots, by Mrs. M. E. Rowland, Adm'x. We now supply this omission, because we know that such an opportunity to purchase truly valuable and desirable real estate has not occured for some time past, and probably may not again for a long time to come.

The Town Lot containing near eight acres, we may safely say is the most beautiful and eligible for improvement of any of equal size in the Town. The land near Mr. Alexander's only two and a half miles from Town is very good, and also that near Cross Plains on the Railroad is valuable and situated in a rapidly improving section.

The sale will take place on the 3rd day of May, and as it is for cash, good bargains may be confidently anticipated.

GUANO.—The energetic and public spirited firm of J. B. Turnley & Co., will have a car load of splendid manipulated Guano in a day or two. We are glad to see our farmers determined on its liberal use—it will pay them from fifty to one hundred per cent—charge our county from one of scarcity of grain to one of overflowing plenty—instead of crops of corn of 10 or 15 bushels to acre, we shall soon hear of from 40 to 60, and almost double the production of cotton.

FROST AND FRUIT.—The four or five cold frosty nights of the latter part of last week and first of this, caused considerable apprehension of the failure of the fruit crop. We are glad to learn from others, and from personal inspection, however, that there is still an abundance of peaches and smaller fruits not killed by the frost, at least in the more elevated localities. In some low, flat places, they have been almost entirely destroyed.

The weather has been fine for farming operations for about a week, and a great deal of planting has been done. The wheat crop looks promising

☞ The special attention of the Ladies who wish to purchase fine and fashionable Millinery and Dress Goods, and all persons who desire to purchase fashionable Jewelry and Fancy articles, is invited to the advertisement of Mrs. M. E. Rowland. This lady has just received and is still receiving the largest stock she has yet brought on, in the selection of which she has displayed fine taste and discrimination. Her prices will also be found lower than usual.—Call and examine her truly beautiful and varied stock

CIRCUIT COURT, SPRING TERM, 1869

To the Honorable William Whitlock Judge of Circuit Court:

The Grandjury of Calhoun County, for the Spring Term of the Circuit Court of said county, respectfully asks leave to report: That they have carefully examined and inspected the County Jail and find it perfectly secure and carefully and cleanly kept in every respect, and the prisoners well provided for.

They have examined into the books of the County Treasurer, and find them, neatly and properly kept, and the papers of the office neatly and properly arranged.

We would further call your Honor's attention to the fact that complaint has been made to us, by the officers, who have heretofore been required to wait upon the Grand Jury; have not been promptly paid for their services, and would respectfully ask that your Honor take such steps in the premises as to secure the proper pay to said officers for their services at this term of the Court, and the terms of the court previous to this, where they have not been properally remunerated for their services.

The Grandjury further returns their thanks to Mr. Henry Murry who has so long acted as bailiff for the Grand Jury of this county—for his faithful and punctual attendance upon all occasions, and more especially at this term of the court.

The Grand Jury having discharged the duties devolving upon them and now about to be discharged, hereby returns to William Whitlock, presiding Judge, their thanks for the ability and energy with which he has discharged duties at the present term of the court. And also to the Solicitor, H. L. Stevenson, for his faithful and punctual attention to business.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILEY W. CROOK,
Foreman of the Grand Jury,

J. L. Hoke,	D. B Moore,
William Defreese,	C. L. Davis,
J. H. Bice,	A. Adams,
Robert Page,	Sargent Griffin,
Jacob Hoppaw,	Thos. Napper,
H. L. Pettit,	J. C. Ridinger,
William Clough,	John Parker,
B. C. Tanner.	

Cuba Knocks.

From the Washington Dispatch, 28th.

Concerning Cuba, is the latest "that Lemus, the alleged envoy of the alleged government, has gone to New York to flood the market with bonds of the revolutionary regime, payable six months after the independence of the insurgents has been achieved." On Wednesday Mr. Lemus will return here and will operate on the Congressional Committee on Foreign Relations, and through them on the two Houses, so as to secure the passage of the buncombe resolutions of Banks and Sherman. With these resolutions, and with the rabid rhetoric of Mayor Hall, Parson Beecher, Mr Spinola, Mr Dane, and other representatives in New York, all nicely engrossed on paper, Mr. Lemus is to claim audience of President Grant week after next, when the drama of recognition, in one act, is to be performed, the President and Mr. Lemus to do the heavy business, and Secretary Fish to be the prompter. Meantime the Juniata, Seminole, and Galena are ordered in addition to the West India squadron The real design of this game is the forcible annexation of this island. The John Browns of the colony are first to be recognized. Then they are to request annexation, and that request is to be allowed and enforced by this government. By this means the United States are to be made a party to the insurrection, and the island is to be ours. By this means Cuba will be prevented from working out the failure of negroized reconstruction by herself, and the comment that failure would make upon similar efforts in ten States will be avoided. This is the whole secret of the movement. Meantime, Senor Roberts most gravely represents that Spain is entirely able to appeal with success to continental and insula Europe to help her maintain her colonial integrity. The situation of our affairs with that nation is indeed delicate, and here they receive no attention but that dictated by our greed, and by the presumed weakness of the government against which we are preparing to arraign our own.

War with England.

There have been givings out of late from political centers that a foreign war is not the most uncertain of the near events of the future. We mean a war between the United States and some foreign power: Our special dispatch of Wednesday from New York said it was understood there that Senator Sumner, Chairman of Foreign Relations, has a speech prepared for delivery on the Alabama claims, which Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, costrues to mean war. Another dispatch, a few evenigs previous, gave us to understand that Grant would signalize his administration by his foreign policy. The London Times as if to prepare the English people for some unpleasantness with the United States arising out of the Alabama claims, treats our pretentions rather defiantly. At least we judge so from the following which we find in the Springfield (Mass) Repnblican, leading Radical sheet, not having ourselves seen the number of the Times referred to. The Republican says

"The London Times is on another lay in regard to the Alabama claims In an article of February 27, the Thunderer gives us to understand that if we want war, England is ready for us, dares us to come on. Canada would be lost, of course, but in a material point of view, that would be no loss. Our ancestors, says the Times, with a pardonable pride, were robbers and pirates." We can well believe that, remembering the exploits of the British built and British manned Alabama. Indeed, the Times goes on to threaten that, in case of war, England will send fourth many Alabamas, to multiply the depredations of Mr. Laird's one. That will be honest warfare, at any rate, and not piracy under the cloak of neutrality. But nobody need fear that England will go to war with us. Nothing would induce her to do it. The peaceful and patronizing tone adopted by her newspapers as long as they thought we were going to ratify Reverdy Johnson's blunders is much more sincere than the threatening attitude now assumed by the Times. We are much more likely to have a war with Denmarke than with England But we shall get what we claim without a war."

It will be seen that the Republican does not think Johnbull will fight; he may threaten, but that will be all; that we will yield what we claim without war; in fact, that nothing would induce him to go to war with us. We sincerely hope so. We have, however, heard that kind of talk before from the same quarter. We were told that the South could not be kicked into secession; but they were kicked into it. So may England be kicked into a war, tho' the Republican may not think so. The kind of talk indulged in by the Times and Republican can not be worked into soothing plasters, and had better be avoided—(Cin. Enquirer.

THE RELIGIOUS FAITH OF THE CABINET.—The editor of the Dubuque *Times*, in response to the query of a lady who wishes to know the religious faith of the members of Grant's cabinet, says: "Attorney General Hoar is a Unitarian, Secretary of the Interior Cox is a Swedenborgian, Secreatary of the Navy Borie is a Catholic, ex-Secretary of State Washburne is a Universalist, Secretary of State Fish is a Dutch Reformer, and Postmaster Genral Creswell eschews churches altogether. The religious faith of Boutwell and Rawlins is not yet known to fame, Grant's family are Methodists and that is the church which he usually attends. From the above it will be seen that it would have been difficult to have obtained a greater variety of religious creeds in the cabinet.'

From the Greenville Advocate. April 1.

On Tuseday night last, Samual T Gardner, Judge of Probate of Butler county, was shot in his bed room and severely wounded.—The assailant, whoever he was, perpetrated the act under cover of darkness through the glass window of the room in which Gardner was sleeping

This act in all probability, will bring down upon the heads of an inoffensive community the vengeance of a great political party controlling the entire machinery, both civil and military of the government, and any protestation of innocence on their part will have no effect towards softening its resentment towards them. It is true that Gardner has never held a place in the hearts of the people of Butler county, except it be such a place only as could give a lodgement to repugnance and contempt; yet the great mass of our people are opposed to any personal violence towards him. And we should not be astonished, when the truth is known, if it ever is that the assassin turns out to be some of his pretended personal and political friends, for we suppose that every radical in Butler county would have a hope of being appointed his successor in case he should be killed or frightened away. Be he who he may, we do not hesitate to denounce the act as cowardly and villainous in the extreme The day has passed when a brutal and coldblooded murder, even of the most worthless and despised, can be countenanced or approved by a brave, chivalrous and enlightened community like the one in which this attempted assassination took place. Such actors have few if any sympathizers among the people of this county, still less are they encouraged or upheld in the perpetration of such diabolical deeds. Skulking, craven cowardice is not a vice to be applied to this people, and hence it is that all are outspoken in their bitter condemnations of the act.

An Ocean of Snakes.

A Ship passes through a Writhing Mass of Reptiles.

From the New Orleans Times, March 18th.

The statement published in last Sunday's Times, that the steemship Mexico, Capt Pitfield, when on her last trip, off Tortugus, steamed through a tangled mass of snakes of all sizes, has since been the subject of much comment., "Snake stories" are proverbially uncertain, but we are now enabled authoritatively to declare that this particular one may be safely relied on.

Our orginal account was incorrect in ths particular only. Instead of two hours and a half, as stated, the Mexico was no more than one hour and a half in passing through this horrible mass of writhing reptiles. They were of all sizes, from the ordinary green-water snake, of two feet, to monsters—genuine "sea-serpents"—of fourteen to fifteen feet in length.

The large snakes when the swell produced by the vessel reached them, would, we are informed. partly raise themselvs up from the water as if in the attitude of striking, and dart out their tongues whickedly at the waves. The greatest interest was manifested by those on board the Mexico. Discipline was, for a space, forgotten, and Captain, officers, crew and ship boys stood in common, on the sides, looking on a sight that, so far as is shown by sea annals, has never yet been witnessed by those who have gone "down to the sea in ships," and which may possibly, never greet human eyes again. We think of no valid explanation on the subject, unless it be —taking our inspirtion from the "day" —that the shade of that famous snake-destroyer, on the approach of his anniversary, has been wandering in Florida, and has shown that he has lost none of his old skill by driving off in one mass its myriads of reptiles from the coast.

Seriously speaking, however, the presence of these snakes in the waters off the Tortugas is a remarkable occurrence one that may properly claim the attention of the scientific. One fact, at least, is proven: That fact is that under some special revulsion of the laws ordinaily controlling them snakes may live in salt water. After this experience, the existence of the mysterio is "sea serpent" becomes again an 'open question."

Our authority for this statement is Captain O. A Pitfield himself, who expresses himself ready to vouch for evry particlar as here recorded.

DOES IT PAY TO ADVERTISE?—To business men of every class this is a question of no little importance, as total failure or compplete success is often the issue A young man, just emancipated from parental control, is about to embark in business on his own account. He has a good stock of merchandise on hand for sale, but being only a beginner, he has little patronage. What shold he do? Why, advertise. If nobody knows him, let him make himself known A newspaper advertisment, judiciously drawn up, and, if necessary, neatly illustrated, and given to a proper medium, will often suffice to make success almost certain. A good advertisement will ring louder than any bell, and is the staff of life in trade, just as bread is the staff of human life. Advertising enables a business man to place his goods before the eyes of thousands who otherwise would never know of their existence, or that of the owner. It is well known among our most successful merchants that liberal adverti-ing not only pays, but is indispensible to the economical and successful working of their establishments There are innumerable living instances among us where colossal fortunes have been realized by timely and judicious appeals for patronage through the newspaper and periodical press, whilst it would be difficult to find an instance in which it failed to pay

St Louis Price Current.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington April 1.—HOUSE—Is discussing the Mississippi bill.

The Reconstruction Committee tabled Butler's Bill The democrats apprehend it imposes humiliating conditions

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs unanimously agreed to report the following, viz: That the people of the United States hereby declare their sympathy with the people of the Island of Cuba in their patriotic efforts to secure independence, and establishment of a republican form of Government, guaranteeing the personal liberty and equal political rights of all people, and that Congress will give its constitutional support to the President of the United States whenever he may deem it expedient to recognize the independence and sovereignty of such Republican Government.

FROE WASHINGTON.

Washington April 5 —Grant has telegraphed Admiral Hoff, enjoining him to protect all citizens in Cuba.

The reconstruction sub-committee are framing a personal d sability bill, which is rather liberal regarding names affecting Virginia, Mississippi and Texas.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill, recommending the passage of an oath for persons eigible under the 14th amendment, who may be elected to offices of profit or power. They must take the oath prescribed for those relieved from political disabilities.

The Judiciary Committee were instructed to continue investigation into the charges against the Alabama Federal Judge, Richard Busteed, with power to act through a sub-committee, and send for persons and papers during recess.—The vote was 79 to 47.

The bill carrying into effect the convention of 1868, between the United States and Mexico, passed, and goes to the President.

A message from the President was received, announcing that he had signed the tenure-of office bill.

The President and visitors from sev- States hold a seperate meeting to-night for the purpose of organizing for participation in the Cuba demonstration tomorrow night.

The Presbytery of South Alabama, will meet at Jacksonville, on the 15th of April at eleven o'clock A. M.

D. F. SMITH.

"How doth the little busy bee, etc." We arr reminded of this favorite juvenile couplet in noticing the wonderful energy, industry, and ingenuity of the parties who are pushing the sale of the great disinfectant discovery, PROF. DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID. They are doing a good work for themselves we trust, as we are sure they are offering a boon to the suffering public.

POSTPONED

REGISTER'S SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of a Decree rendered by the Chancery Court, held at Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, for the Eastern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, I will, as Register of said court, proceed to sell, before the court house door of Calhoun county, within the usual hours of sale, for cash, to the highest bidder,

Monday the 7th day of June, 1869,

The following described Lands, to-wit: The east half of the south east fourth, and the east half of the south east fourth of the north east fourth of section eleven—and the south half and the north west fourth of the south west fourth—and the south east half of the south west fourth of the north west fourth—and the south east fourth of the south west fourth of section twelve; all in Township twelve, Range seven east in the Cobsa Land District, Calhoun county, Alabama, to satisfy a Decree of said Chancery court in favor of Samuel D. Douthit and against P. G. Cobb.

W. M. HAMES,
Ap'l 10, '69. Register, &c.

Notice to Township Trustees.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES are hereby notified to make the necessary transfer, according to Section 11, Article 3rd of the School Law, of the children attending school in adjacent Townships.

We look for money in a few days to pay the tuition now due, but no money will be paid until such transfer has been made.

In all future monthly reports of Teachers, the Trustees are requested to see that they are in due form, and that the Township and Range are given distinctly, and return the same at once to W. B. Wynn, Jacksonville, Ala.

J. B. WILLIAMS,
Ap'l 10, '69 County Sup't.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL Revenue,
Assessor's Office, 3.d District Alabama,
Russelville, April 1st, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that appeals, respecting any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations, contained in the annual list of taxes for 1869, will be received and determined by me, at my office in the Town of Russelville, Alabama, at any time between the date hereof and the 17th day of April, 1869, and also at the Office of the Collector of Internal Revenue for this District, in the city of Huntsville, on the 19th and 20th days of April, 1869.

All appeals must be in writing, specifying the particular, cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and stating the ground or principle of error complained of.

R. S. WATKINS,
Ap'l 10, '69.—2t. Assessor.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said County, April 2nd, A. D. 1869.

THIS day came Wm. M. Hughes, Administrator of the Estate of Lankford Hughes deceased, and presents and files in court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate

It is therefore ordered by the court, that the 10th day of May, 1869, be set for examining, stating and auditing said account and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a Newspaper printed and published in saidcounty, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden at the court house of said county, on said 10th day of May, 1869, and contest said account if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 10, 1869.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said County, April 2d, A. D. 1869.

THIS day came James D. Thompson, Administrator of the Estate of Robt. Harper dec'd, and presents & file in court his account and vouchers for a partial settlement of said Estate. It is therefore ordered by the court, that the 10th day of May, 1869, be set for examining, stating and auditing said account making of said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a news paper printed and published in said county for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden at the court house of said county on said 10th day of May, 1869, and contest said account if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 10th, 1869.

SALES.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Near Cross Plains & Jacksonville.

UNDER and by virtue of an Order of the Probate court of Calhoun county, Ala bama, I will, as Administratrix of the estate of Thomas R. Rowland, deceased, sell, before the Court-house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the

3rd Day of May 1869.

Being the 1st Monday, the following described Real Estate, viz:

A Lot in the Town of Jacksonville, lying on the road leading from the court house towards Oxford, containing about seven and a half acres, and lying between the residences of James Crook and H. A. Faros, and south of the avenue leading to the residence of J. B. Forney and Mrs. C. Whatley—being about 725 feet long and 422 wide, and part of south east fourth of section 14, Township 13, range 8.

Also an undivided one half interest in the west half of the south west fourth; and 16 acres lying south of Tallassehatchee creek, being part of south east fourth of south west fourth all in section 9, township 14, range 8, near Robert Alexander's.

Also south west fourth of south west fourth and the north west fourth of the north west fourth of section 14, township 13, Range 9, near Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, and south of Cross Plains about three miles—80 acres.

Also an undivided one-half interest in north east fourth of the north west fourth of section 30, township 14, range 9—all in Calhoun county Alabama—to be sold for cash.

MARY E. ROWLAND, Adm'x. of T. R. Rowland, dec'd.

Ap'l 3, '69.

Notice to Patrons.

THE undersigned having recently been interrupted by persons at unusual and unreasonable hours, respectfully notifies his patrons, that henceforth he will keep his Restaurant open, and furnish meals at all times between between the hours of 6 in the morning and 9 at night, and under no circumstances at later hours. He hopes that in future this notice may be strictly observed, and that he will not be subjected to disagreeable annoyance. FRANCAIS SUTTON.

March 27. Pro. Jacksonville Restaurant.

Notice to Debtors.

ALL persons who bought property at the Estate sale of Jacob Nolen, deceased, or are otherwise indebted to said estate, are hereby notified, that if they do not pay up soon they will be sued.

March 27, 1869. H. DUGGER, Adm.

Tax Collector's Sale.

I WILL sell before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. on Monday the 5th day of May, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M. the following described Land, for the Tax for the year 1868, viz.

J G Garrison, 40 acres, near Mr Cardins, assessed by W P Howell, April 18th, 1868—tax 53 cents, assr's fee 75 cts & costs $2 75.

James Wilkinson, 200 acres, assessed by W P Howell, 24th April, 1868—tax $2 14; costs, $2 75.

H N & R S Griffin, 200 acres Land, assessed by W P Howell—tax $2 11, costs $2 75.

John Martin, 120 acres of Land, assessed by W P Howell, 22d April, 1868—tax $4 75, costs $2 75.

Mannon Hogan, in sec. 35, township 12, range —260 acres of Land, assessed by W P Howell, tax ass'r—tax $1 05, costs $2 75 1868—tax $2 64, costs $2 75.

R. TANNER, T. C.
March 27, 1868 Calhoun co. Ala.

War Probabilities in Europe.

From the New York Herald, 31st ult.

A cable dispatch from Paris says that French officers and privates on leave of absence have been ordered to rejoin their regiments on the 1st of April. A few days ago we had a cable dispatch quite as startling as this one, being that the Emperor of the French had formally asked an explanation from the government of King William of Prussia regarding the mobilization of Prussia troops close to the French frontier.—This is, however, not all. It is only a few weeks ago since the French Press, official and semi-official, went wild because the Belgian Legislature refused to sanction a fusion of the Great Luxemburg and the Eastern of France Railway, denouncing Belgium, making all manner of threats quite unworthy of a big boy when speaking to a small one, and more than insinuating that all this Belgian stubbornness was the result of Prussian, or rather, to speak more particularly, of Bismarck dictation

In ordinary circumstances all this might be allowed to pass as of comparatively trifling importance, We have been so used to the cry of "wolf" in this particular direction when there was no wolf that we have ceased to be alarmed by the cry. The circumstances, however, are not ordinary. The condition of Europe at the present moment, and indeed for some time past in spite of the manifest dread of open war, is of the most combustible character possible The mine is ready, the powder is abundant, the train is laid, and it only requires the application of the match to produce such a conflagration as Europe never saw before. It is not the war spirit which is doubted; it is the match which is dreaded. Such is the situation Europe was never so armed, was never so convinced that war was coming, and was never so fearful that war should come. The expenses for war purposes on the part of the European nations, one and all, larger and smaller, have been for many years past so heavy that it is universally felt that actual war if it would only take the place of possible or rather probable war, would be a positive relief.

The situation is aggravated by the fact that Napoleon, who has for so many years been the virtual arbiter of Europe, is beginning to be convinced that something must be done if he would maintain his proud position—a position which more than anything else, has reconciled the French people to this arbitrary rule. Napoleon has not had for some years any great success. Since his famous campaign against Austria facts have been rather against him — The Mexican blunder, the Luxemburg defeat, the steady and determined policy of Bismarck, have all been against him. Nor has this Spanish revolution made matters better. It now begins to be patent to all the world that English gold, as in days gone by, is more powerful than French diplomacy. The probable election of Montpensier to the Spanish throne is, as matters now stand a heavy blow to Napoleonic pretensions. The independent attitude of Belgium in this railway matter is scarcely less irritating. This last has made him feel how easy it might be to unite Prussia and Great Britain against him.

All these things taken into account only encourage the belief entertained by many that a vigorous dash against Prussian and German pretensions generally would be popular all over France. The French army is in fine condition It is magnificently equipped. It pants for trial. It is impatient to measure its strength with the proud army of Prussia. There is, we observe, a disposition in some quarters to believe that a collision is impending between Russia and Prussia. No existing rumor has less foundation in fact. Prussia and Austria are as yet natural enemies. It is not to the interest of Prussia that she should fling Russia as well as Austria into the arms of France; and Count Bismarck is not the man to make so egregious a blunder. The shock of arms may not be immediate; but the shock of arms is more than possible in the early future, and a war between France and Prussia might be a blessing to Europe and the world.

See the Danger.—Some of the Radical papers have just succeeded in discovering the great danger to liberty in a "Supreme Senate." It is indeed a heavy burden for the burr tailed tackey of Constitutional freedom; but they are able to see this only since they have discovered that the Senate is as an "obstacle" to a repartition of the spoils — That discovery has sharpened their mental optics wonderfully. Anything that threatens their interest invests a Constitutional dogma with great clearness and importance. Now they see this problem: Given a President managed by a Supreme Senate—controlled in its turn by a supreme party caucus, worked by New England triumvirate of Radical Senators—who is Pacsident? what is the Senate?—and what is the Government? The President is a puppet—the Senate the wire that sets him in motion—the caucus is the crank, and the three wise men from the East are the performers who turn it. It is a very nice and ingenious arrangement—but what would you call it?

Macon Telegraph.

Mayor Hall, of New York, has issued a circular cautioning strangers that all cooperative unions, gift enterprises, dollar stors and schemes of that nature in that city are swindles, and calling on all newspapers throughout the country to publish them as such, and reiterate the information frequently.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County. }

Court of Probate for Calhoun County,

March the 15th, A. D. 1869.

WHEREAS, on the 17th day of February, 1869, John A. Spaulding, in right of his wife, Paralee A. Spaulding, and the said Paralee A. Spaulding, late Paralee A. Phillips, deceased, and now the wife of the said John A. Spaulding, filed in court their petition in writing, representing among other things, that the said Charles P. Phillips died in then said county of Calhoun, intestate, on the —— day of —— 1859, and that on the—day of — 1859, one Wm. Phillips, was by the Order of this conrt appointed and qualified as the administrator of the Estate of said decedent, and under an Order of this Court, the said Wm. Phillips, as such administrator, proceeded to sell the personal property of the Estate of said decedent, and collected the debts due intestate's estate; and they further alledge, that the said Wm. Phillips, as administrator as aforesaid, has never made settlement and distribution of said Estate; and further, that the said Wm. Phillips has removed as they have been informed and believe, beyond the limits of the State of Alabama, and now resides somewhere in the State of Texas: and they now appear in court, and pray that their said petition be heard, and determined upon at the present term of the court—and it appearing that the notice required by Law in such cases had been given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a news paper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to this term of the court, as a notice to the said Wm. Phillips, as administrator as aforesaid, to be and appear at this term of the court, and defend against said petition if he thought proper so to do; and also to file in this court his account and vouchers preparatory to making a settlement of said estate; and the said Wm. Phillips having failed to appear at this term of the court, and defend against said petition, or to file his account and vouchers for a settlement of said Estate; and it further appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the allegations set forth in said petition are true.

Thereupon the court proceeded to state an account between said administrator and said Estate, for settlement of said Estate from such materials or information as presented to the court.

It is therefore ordered by the court, that the 22nd day of April, 1869 be set for examining, auditing, and restating said account (if necessary) so stated as aforesaid by the court, and making settlement of said estate; and notice of the same be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to the said Wm. Phillips, administrator as aforesaid, and all other persons concerned, to be and appear at the court house of said county on said 22nd day of April, 1869, and show cause, if any they have, why the account so stated, as aforesaid by the court, between the said Wm. Phillips, as administrator aforesaid, and said Estate, should not be examined, audited, passed and allowed, &c as provided by Law.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

March 20, 1869.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, approved the 10th day of October, 1868, it is provided as follows: to-wit: "It shall be the duty of the Probate Judge of each county in this State to designate a newspaper in which all legal advertisements, notices or publications, of any and every character required by law to be made in his County, shall be published; which paper so designated shall be the official organ in and for said county." and in obedience to the requirements of said act, I, as Judge of Probate for Calhoun County, Alabama, did heretofore designate the "St. Clair County Eagle," as the official organ in and for said County of Calhoun, in which all legal advertisements, notices or publications of any and every character, required by law to be made in and for said County of Calhoun should be published, said designation to remain until recalled or changed by me.—

And the "*Jacksonville Republican*" being a County paper, published in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, and in my opinion, clearly within the provisions of said act:—I therefore recall and change my order designating the St. Clair County Eagle, as the official organ for said County of Calhoun, and designate the said Jacksonville Republican as the official organ hereafter, in which all legal advertisements, notices or publications of any and every character required by Law to be made in and for said County of Calhoun shall be published. This designation to remain so long as in my opinion, the Editor of said Jacksonville Republican conducts said paper so as to be within the provisions of said act.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Feb. 13, 1869.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

THE Board of Examiners will meet at Jacksonville, every Tuhrsday, for the purpose of examining those desiring to teach Public Schools.

J B. WILLIAMS,

Jan. 23, 1868. County Sup't.

Tax Assessor's Notice.

First and only Call.

I will be present at the following places at the times herein designated, for the purpose of assessing the State and County Taxes for Calhoun County, for the present year, 1869. Parties interested will be careful to prepare an accurate description of their real estate as required by law; the same must be given in under oath, and also their personal property:

Polkville, on Monday the 15th of March.
Sulphur Springs, Tuesday 16th of "
Maddox beat, Wednesday and Thursday 17th and 18th of March.
Oxford, Friday & Sat. 19th & 20th of March.
Jacksonville, on Monday the 22nd of March, and continue for one week.
At Mount Gileud Church, beat No. 7, on Monday 29th of March.
Walden's Shop, beat No. 8, on Tuesday the 30th day of March.
Cross Plains, Wednesday 31st of March.
Ladiga, Thursday 1st day of April.
Rabbit Town, Friday 2nd of "
Whith Plains, Monday and Tuesday the 5th and 6th days of April.
Davis Town, Wednesday and Thursday the 7th and 8th days of April.
June Bug, Friday the 9th day of April.
Alexandria, Tuesday and Wednesday 13th and 14th days of April.
At Peeks Hill pec. No 6, 16 day of April.

Tax.payers are expected to be prompt in their attendance at their resqective Beats.

J. B. BROUGHTON, Tax Assessor of Calhoun County.

Feb. 20, 1869.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Thomas R. Williams, deceased, by the Honorable the Probate court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 13th day of November, 1868; Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them to me, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by Law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment. R. D. WILLIAMS, Adm.

Feb. 20, 1869.

VALUABLE

Town Lot For Sale.

ON the west side of the public square, 1st door north of the Printing Office. For terms apply at this office. Feb 6, '69.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Clementine Hawkins, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, on the 5th day of January, 1869, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and those indebted are required to make immediate payment.

JOSIAH HAWKINS, Adm.

POETRY.

PICTURES ON THE WALL.

They speak to me of shady nook
In nature's leafy bower;
Where happy songsters chant the while,
And peeps the tiny flower.

They tell me of the summer cloud
At rest on azure sky;
And point me to the woody dell
Where waters sing, and breezes swell,
And silent sleeper lie.

But oh! they speak in deeper tones,
Of one to memory dear,
Whose rosy lip, and blooming cheek,
And sparkling eyes that seemed to speak,
Were wont to greet me here.

They breathe the music of her laugh—
The coming of her feet:
They trill the lays she used to sing,
Her loving arms around me fling,
Her loving words repeat.

They tell me of a heart that beats
In sympathy for all;
A hand that drew from nature's face
These images of matchless grace,
And hung them on the wall

And pointing toward the clear blue sky,
They bid me list the call
To meet my loved and early lost,
Where death breathes no untimely frost
O'er pictures on the wall

A Rare Relic.

From the Maysville (Ky.) Bulletin, 18th.

Mr. Jos. F. Brodrick, of this city, has placed on our table, a small French grammer, printed at Paris in 1794. It was purchased about ten years ago by George Cox, jr., at an auction sale of Chaworth family, at their place, adjoining Newstead Abbey, near the city of Nottingham. What gives the book its peculiar interest, and makes it doubly valuable, is the fact that it was once the property of the lovly "Mary Chaworth," beloved by Lord Byron through his whole life-time and immortalized by him in numberless songs. Her name is written in delicate female hand in two places in the book, and in one place attended with the date "Aug. 14, 1800" Byron's passion for this lady was the highest and noblest he ever entertained, and his writings of her were characterized by the most scrupulous delicacy. In 1804 she was married to Jno. Musters, Esq, and shortly after this event, in 1805, the great poet wrote the following verses.

"Hills of Annesly! Bleak and barren,
Where my thoughtless childhood strayed,
How the northern tempest warring,
Howl above thy tufted shade.

Now no more, the hours beguiling,
Former favorite haunts I see,
Now no more, my Mary smiling,
Makes ye seem a Heaven to me."

Precocious Infant.

A Child Commences Talking at the Age of Three Months.

From the Chicago (Ill.) Herald, March 19.

From the following letter, written and vouched for by Dr. Studduth, one of our most respectable and successful physicians, our readers will see that we have in our midst one of the many wonders of the world Several parties, since the knowledge of this came to light, have visited the family, and agree in pronouncing it true in every respect and beyond their comprehension:

Mr. Editor: I wish to make known to the public one of the most remarkable, indeed, wonderful instances of infantile precocity in the line of talking that I ever heard of. I doubt, indeed, if anything like it is to be found in any of the records of strange things. I was called upon a few days ago to attend a sick child, daughter of Wm. and Mary Jane Hearsey, living in the southwest part of St. Charles township. I found the child, aged a few days under five months, very ill. After administering some medicine to the child, I was startled to hear it say very distinctly, "Mamma, baby don't want any more." Completely nonplused, I inquired of the mother how long the babe had talked. As though it was no unusal occurrence, she coolly said it commenced talking *a few days before it was three months old!* Deeply impressed with this unheard of and premature development, I watched the child with the deepest interest. It does not prattle, as is usual with infants when first trying to talk, stumbling upon and straining at words. It speaks clearly and coherently, a regular sentence that clearly expresses its thoughts or ideas. It seems to note the anxiety and wishes of others. A little four year old brother was out of the house, and several members of the family inquired where he was. He soon came in, when the baby, seeing him, said to the mother, "Otty has come home." It will lie quietly in the cradle while its mother is at work, and when hungry it will say, "Baby wants dinner," or, "Mamma, take baby up," as plainly as a child five or six years of age. I may as well mention the fact that another of the children commenced talking at eight months old. Altogether, I consider it a phenomenon worthy of public record. Nor do I think it any the less incomprehensible that this talking wonder is a girl. J. H. SUDDUTH, M. D.

An eminent agricultural writer has said that a good farmer should know how to make heavy land lighter, and light land heavier—cold land hotter, and hot land colder. He that knows these things is a farmer, and he who does not know them, is no farmer.

Jacksonville Republican.

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Jacksonville Republican.

EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY J. F. GRANT.

INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.

Pedro Serrana, and His Island of Serrana.

BY C. W. CAMP.

Between the island of Cuba and the northern coast of South America there is a small rocky island, uninhabited, except by turtles and sea fowl, who roost there at night. It was upon this de-erted spot that Pedro Serrano, a Spanish sailor of the sixteenth century, found himself, a cast-a-way, after his ship had been wrecked upon the quicksands surrounding the island.

This island, which has since gone by the name of the poor sailor who lived there seven years, is only about six miles in circumference. When his ship broke up, Pedro, who was a strong and skillful swimmer, directed his course to this land as being the nearest; but when he had gained the shore, the spectacle that met his gaze was not calculated to revive his drooping spirits.

The only man left of a numerous ship's-company, he found himself alone on a barren island, whose only elevation was of volcanic origin, and whose surface was destitute of vegetation. Without fresh water, wood or vegetables of any description, his future life seemed most likely to be a short struggle against death in the form of hunger and thirst. Bitterly did he bewail his condition, and made up his mind that it would have been far preferable to have died as did his shipmates, quickly and without a pang.

In such gloomy meditation did he pass the night; for, in his state of mind, sleep was impossible; even the pangs of hunger and thirst which he suffered were sufficient to have prevented his rest after the fatigues of the day.

With fairly the first light of the next morning, he wandered here and there over the sands, surveying his domain. He found on the shore some oysters and crabs, which the receding tide had left stranded on the beach, and quickly gathered enough of them to satisfy his great hunger, but, of course, had to eat them raw, for, as yet, he had no means of building a fire. Such was his food until near evening, when he saw slowly coming out of the sea a large turtle, which was followed by another and another, so that the beach was covered with them. He pursued the one that was nearest to him, and succeeded in turning it on its back, so that it was unable to move (for the shape of the turtle is such that, when turned over, its legs cannot reach the ground, and it ineffectually paws the air) and so proceeded with those that were nearest him until the rest had all been frightened back into the sea. Then, to quench his fiery thirst, he drew his sheath-knife—such a one as all sailors carry even to the present day—and killed one of the turtles, drinking its blood. Indeed, his dire necessity forced him to repeat the operation more than once before his thirst was satisfied. Cutting the flesh of the turtles into long, thin strips, and drying them in the sun, which shines so fiercely in these tropical regions, he made a store of provisions which would last for some time. Of their shells he made small water-tanks, by imbedding them in the sand, to catch the fresh water of the rains that fall nearly every day throughout that part of the world, that his drink might not be so nauseous for the future, when he should lack the stimulus of extreme thirst to force him to relish even turtle's blood. So it was that the turtles saved his life, and were his principle food for many days. Wishing to get some larger shells to save the rain water, he endeavored to turn over some of the heaviest turtles that came on shore, but found his unaided efforts unavailing, so he tried to tire them out by riding on their back; but they triumphantly walked, or rather waddled, off with him into the sea. So, after having tried a few involuntary baths, he was forced to let them go.

Saved now from the immediate danger of death by famine or thirst, our hero wanted a fire to cook his meat with, more than anything else that was not to be found on the island of Serrana, so he set to work to find a flinty rock wherewith, by the aid of his knife, he might strike fire. All the rocks on the island he proved to be without sufficient silex or flint, and he was fain to go back to "the great sweet mother, mother and lover of men, the sea," where, after plunging many times to the bottom without success, he at last found two pieces of real flint, and brought them safely to the land. By breaking them in pieces, making tinder of his shirt, and using his knife for a steel, he at last succeeded in obtaining fire, feeding it up from time to time with dried seaweed, pieces of wreck, and all the kinds of flotsam and jetsam that could be found on the beach. Now that he had a fire, he felt himself indeed well off for he could have roast meat three times a day, and could signal a passing ship by showing a large colum of smoke, and sooner or later, he would be rescued and sent to Spain, to home and family. Such were the thoughts that coursed rapidly through Pedro's mind as he studiously preserved the spark from his rude flint and steel, and fanned the tiny comforter into a flame. Having obtained a fire, his first care was to preserve what had cost him so much time and trouble; therefore, that the showers of rain might not extinguish it, he built a sort of hut over it from the shells of the turtles, of which he had now quite an accumulation.

When two months had been passed away on the island, Pedro found himself as naked as he was on the day he was born, the rain and the humid heat of these regions having caused his clothing to wear out very quickly.—The terrible heat of the sun's rays overpowered him that at noon he was forced to betake himself to the sea for shelter, often sitting for three or four hours in water up to his neck, plunging his head beneath the waves from time to time as he found it grew dry. In this monotonous round he passed his time for three years during which period he saw many ships pass his section, but, on account of the shifting quicksands known to surround the island, they all kept away from him, in spite of the large fires he built in the vain hope of attracting attention to his woful situation. It has been mentioned that he was naked about two months after his escape from the wreck of the ship; but he did not continue in this condition. The conservative powers of nature having been thus called upon, though in an entirely new direction, she was not unable to supply the deficiency, and we find that in the space of two years Pedro Serrano's body became redothed, but this time with hair.

About three years had he lived there alone, when, one evening at the moment he least expected such an occurrence, he saw a *man* on his island—a white man who had been wrecked the night before and cast on a little islet called *La Serrhilla*, near this island *Serrana*, whence he had seen Pedro's fire, and come across the narrow strait by the aid of a plank of the wreck.—When these two men met, fear to fear, neither of them knew what to do.—Pedro imagined his companion to be an emissary of the devil, come to tempt him to destroy himself while the new arrival took Pedro to be the devil *in propria persona*, and fled away, but in his flight he heard the master of the island exclaim:

"Jesus! Jesus! thou art my hope!" and returned to the man all covered with hair saying:

"Brother, be not alarmed. I am a Christian, as your are," and, to satisfy him still further, he repeated the Roman Catholic confession of faith.

On hearing those old, familiar words, Pedro had out his arms to the other and embraced him tenderly, and they mingled their tears and sighs over their lonly condition, thus united by the same disaster, and without hope of release, for this second shipwreck taught them that no ship could approach the island without running into great danger.

Pedro now gave his famished guest plenty to eat and drink, and they mutually told each other their various adventures by land and sea to pass away the time. They divided the few duties to be done each day to provide for the wants of the next; but particularly that of collecting seaweed for the fire, and watching it lest it should become extinct.

So they lived together several days in peace, but soon there came a quarrel; the possessions of the two were parted, and they lived on separate portions of the island. Not long did this separation last, however; each came to the other, confessed his fault, and was forgiven; so they became the best friends in the world, living together from that day till they were taken off the island, for years afterward.

The cause of their quarrel was this: From the fact that neither of them reported any vessel in sight during his watch while the other slept, each fancied that the other slept on his watch. From suspicion came coolness, from coolness reproaches, from reproaches anger, and almost blows.

During the four years that these two exiles lived together they often saw ships passing, and in each case sent forth volumes of smoke to attract attention; but in each case were unsuccessful—It cannot be doubted that these fires were seen by the ships; but as the island was put down on the chart as of volcanic origin, and surrounded by shifting quicksands, the sailors thought that a volcanic eruption had taken place, and therefore left the neighborhood as quickly as possible. At last a ship came so close to them that they could plainly distinguish the forms of the men on the deck and in the rigging.—By their fire and gesticulations they succeeded in attracting the attention of the "lookout," and a small boat was sent from the ship to investigate the phenomenon. But the islanders presented such a sorry aspect that they feared lest the sailors should return to the ship without landing, so well did they remember the effect of Pedro's appearance on his companion four years previously. So they hid themselves, and commenced chanting the *Credo* at the top of their voices, and calling upon God for aid; and it was well they did so, for they no longer resembled men, but rather wild apes from Africa. The sailors landed on the island and searched for the bodies to which belonged those doleful voices chanting and invoking the aid of the Supreme Being, and when they found them, carried them to the ship, which happened to be a Spanish vessel trading between Cuba and the mother country. They told their tale of suffering to pitiful hearts, and received clothing and food, and a passage home; but Pedro's companion died from excess of joy at his deliverance before the coast of Spain came into sight. Pedro arrived safely in his native country, and from thence went to Germany, where he obtained an audience with the Emperor Charles V., exhibiting himself in his hairy covering, in which he had suffered that long seven years, and telling his story. The Emperor and courtiers gave him a good deal of money, and sent him on his way rejoicing. After this he traveled through Southern Europe, exhibiting himself and telling his story, getting much money thereby. Finally the Emperor Charles V. gave him an interest in a silver mine in Peru; but he never enjoyed any of the benefits of this princely gift, for he died at Panaina, on his way to the mines.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

CINCINNATI, April 18th.

The usually quiet city of Dayton, Ohio, was startled yesterday by three horrible occurrences which took place in its vicinity. Early in the morning John T. Wolf, a wealthy queensware merchant, committed suicide by drowning. He had been for some time a monomaniac on the subject of finance, and declared his belief that he would yet come to want. Chas Soule, a portrait painter of wide celebrity, died from the effects of accidentally falling down a stairway the night previous. A young man, whose name was not given blew his brains out at his residence a couple of miles below the city, and it is reported that a young lady, who had been crossed in love, committed suicide by drowning herself in a creek near Enon, Green county.

WHAT HE GOT.—An enterprising Connecticut man, named John W. Crane, has just made a day and night exploration of the New York sewers. With a rubber a ground map showing all the sewers in the city, a compass, candles, and a six shooter to protect himself against rats or any hing else that might impede his progress, he entered a sewer in Houston street, on Tuesday last, near the North River. He "picked" his way through all day, and never stopped until Wednesday morning, when, having his bag filled he returned to the light of day. Among the articles obtained were old watches and silver spoons, knives, jewelry and bottles of liquor, a considerable quantity of old pennies, some of ancient date, ten cent pieces, silver pencil cases, and a diamond ring worth thirty five hundred dollars.

URE.

The New York Herald is guilty of the following:

"Schenck sits growling and sore headed since the playful Butler poked him up with a pointed pole, the other day, on the whiskey frauds. He doesn't say much, to be sure. In the language of the Psalmist, "The words of his mouth were smoother than butter, but war was in his heart." If the fight comes, let us have it on the real questions and no side issue. Gen. But'er has excited the curiosity of the country. Let him gratify it to the extent of his information. Give us those high price dispatches for which ten thousand dollars were offered, and let us know who owns the Tice meter."

A BACHELOR'S DREAM.—One night while I lay sleeping, I had a dream of joy; I thought I had a charming wife and darling little boy. I loved, I hugged, I kissed them—I ate them almost whole. My little boy got angry, my wife began to scold. But soon a scream terrific woke me from my sleep; my face was scratched in peices—plague take the little *brat!* My wife was a pillow, *my baby was a cat!*

CONVERSATIONAL.—A fellow went courting his "gal," and wishing to be conversational, observed: The thermomokron is twenty degrees below zelon this morning." "Yes," insantly replied the maiden, "them kind of birds do fly higher some seasons than others."

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA,
Saturday, April 17, 1869.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For one year in advance, ...$3 00
For six months, " 1 75

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, ...$1 50
Each subsequent insertion, ... 75
Over one square counted as two, &c.
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

☞ The hope we expressed last week that the fruit crop would escape destruction by frost, has since been dashed by the cold weather, from Monday till Wednesday morning last. Very little, if any, is now supposed to be left alive. Many of the early garden vegetables are also nipped, and also some corn and cotton that was up.—The latter will have to be planted.—We have also heard fears expressed of injury to the forward wheat.

☞ Mrs O. H. Nisbet, as will be seen by reference to her advertisement in another column, has commenced the Millinery business at her residence, one mile from Town She is an accomplished lady of fine taste and discrimination, and will doubtless be enabled to please the taste and fancy, and give the most entire satisfaction to her patrons. Call and see her specimens of work, and the assortment of Ribbons and Trimmings.

☞ A very destructive fire occurred at Madison, Georgia, on Thursday the 8th inst., by which upwards of forty houses were destroyed, including nineteen out of the twenty Stores in the place. Little of the loss covered by insurance. The loss is variously estimated at from 500,000 1,000,000 dollars. No doubt is entertained but what it was the work of an incendiary.

A VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK.—In another column we publish the notice, by the local Agent for this County, Mr. B. G. McClelen, of a new work, which will shortly be out, entitled, "White Supremacy and Negro Subordination," by J. H. Vanevrie, M. D.

Mr. McClelen, is a citizen of our County, a competent and reliable Agent, and will doubtless pretty thoroughly canvass the county, with a specimen copy of the work, which makes it unnecessary for us to say more in this notice.

We invite attention to the Prospectus in another column, of the Montgomery Daily & Weekly Mail, which will shortly appear in a new dress and much improved.

We do not suppose we could say anything to add to the reputation of this widely known, able and sterling democratic paper, so justly popular for its fearless exposition of party corruption, and able advocacy of correct political principles. Its Editors and Publishers have made great sacrifices, and suffered much proscription and persecution on account of their inflexible political integrity, which alone entitles it to the liberal patronage of the democratic party, aside from its intrinsic value. We sincerely hope that the desires and expectations of greatly increased patronage may be more than realized.

FURNITURE.—While in Rome, on Monday last we stepped into the Furniture Warerooms of Mr. C. W. Wills, of that place, and were shown by the gentlemanly and polite Proprietor, a great variety of beautiful and fashionable Furniture, embracing almost every description that could be named or needed. His prices too are very low, in comparison with the durability, neatness and beauty of the work, all of the latest improvements and most fashionable style. Young beginners in housekeeping, and all who may need furniture, could not perhaps do better than give their patronage to this house.—Call upon Mr. W., while in Rome, or send your orders, which will be correctly and promptly filled.

☞ The attention of the travelling public is invited to the notice of E. J. Woolum & Co. who will run a regular Hack Line in future, on Tuesdays and Fridays, to various points in Alabama and Georgia.

COOKING STOVES.—We stepped into the Tinware Manufactory of Messrs. Privett & Dean the other day, where we saw the largest, finest and most varied assortment of Cooking Stoves ever brought to this place, embracing the latest and most approved inventions. The prices too we found very low: a neat, polished and beautiful stove, large enough for any ordinary sized family not costing over $35, and many at lower prices. No need now to go farther for Cooking Stoves, and every family ought to have one.

☞ The School teacher's Institute will meet at Cross Plains on Saturday the 1st day of May next. The members of the Institute, and friends of education generally are requested to attend

HIRAM M. EVANS,
Sec'y.

A Dead-Lock in Indiana.

There is a dead-lock in the Indiana Legislature, it will be remembered that the Democrats resigned to prevent action on the proposed fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States The Governor ordered elections to fill the vacancies, and the Democratic members were all re-elected. The Governor called the Legislature together to pass the appropriation bills. The Democratic members propose to meet the Republican members in the special session for the purpose of engaging in the ordinary and proper legislation for the State, and, when such legislation shall have been completed, each Senator and Representative will place his resignation in the hands of the Governor, to the end that a new Legislature may be chosen, so that in the selection of members the will of the people may be indicated upon the ratification or rejection of the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The Republican members refuse to accede to this proposition, or to give any pledge touching the amendment. At the hour appointed for the meeting of the Legislature on the 8th inst., only twenty seven Senators appeared in the hall—not a Democrat among them.—Fifty-seven Radicals were present in the House, but no Democrats, and both bodies consequently adjourned. The Radicals are talking of holding the session without a quorum, some of the Radical lawyers favoring that course.
Nashville Union & American.

Beginning to See it.

Some of the Democratic papers of the North seem to comprehend the true condition of public affairs and speak out accordingly. Others again cling to the vain hope that the people will retrace their steps and seek the old constitutional pastures they frequented in the past. That will never be. The old pasture itself is in ruins and a black and impenetrable desert separates us from it

The New York *Citizen*, one of the papers seems to appreciate the true condition of things without knowing the remedy, remarks concerning the action of the Monarcal leaders:

"Radical leaders already talk about establishing an Empire without knowing how to raise the means to carry on a Republic They are occupied with anything and everything except what vitality concerns the nation. Under this state of things we can only drift—we are only passengers on the ship, with an incompetent captain and a weak and careless crew This cannot be the situation long At the worst, the ship is sure to drift to shore, and if it goes to pieces when it strikes, there are strong hands that will gather from the wreck enough to build at least a raft, on which may be saved the few remnants of constitutional liberty which Radicalism has left the people."

The government of the United States is today the most expensive in the world. An Empire, under which official thieves would be brought to speedy justice, could be contracted at far less cost than the bogus Republic we have to day

A Dusky Official Airs His Dignity on the Floor of the Senate.

Lieutenant-Governor Pinn, (colored,) of Louisiana, was on the floor of the Senate and House, and was well received by several of the Senators and members. Sumner introduced him to several Senators, and the dusky politician concerted himself with remarkable dignity Senator Wilson was completely taken with the colored Lieutenant-Governor, and, in the exuberance of his emotion at finding his dream of days long vanished realized on the floor of the Senate, and a great stalwart African mingling on familiar terms with the Caucasian magnates of the land, rushed over on the Democratic side, and, singling out the venerable representative of the irreversible Democracy of Kentucky, Garrett Davis, proposed to introduce him to the dusky Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana, and thus inaugurate the era of peace and political amalgamation. "Do come," implored Wilson, in his blandest tone; "he is a good Southern man, though his color is a little dark, and you might as well become acquainted with him now as to wait until he is sent to the Senate by the State of Louisiana" "No, sir," sternly replied the diminutive but inflexible Kentuckian; "I want no introduction. Not that I have any objection to the niger, for no man will extend him more protection than I will when he is in his proper place. I don't blame him, either, for being here on this floor; but I blame those who introduced him. You know well enough, Wilson, that this is a piece of ostentatious humbug; but I'll be no party to it," and saying so, the immortal Garrett turned on his heel and left.
N. Y. Herald.

Mexico.

President Juarez, of Mexico, is holding secret conferences with the United States Minister, and suspicion is rife that he is about to declare his inability to govern the country without the assistance of the United States, as a preliminary step to bringing in American troops. This rumor is gaining strength each time it is repeated, and some of the Southern journals declare that certain officers are put in command of troops in the South because of their views on this Mexican muddle. Great questions connected with the part which the United States should play in the affairs of the American Continent, will be pressed into the foreground of government action in the next four years Would we had a great man at the head of the nation to meet them.

The Boy Who Wouldn't Tell a Lie

Some days after one of the English steamers had left Liverpool, not long ago, a bright looking boy, about eight years old, was found aboard, who had been concealed in the vessel since she left port (which, by the way is quite a common occurrence) He was questioned by the officers as to how he came there He stated that he was an orphan and had an aunt living in Halifax, and that his uncle in Liverpool being poor and unable to support him, had put him in the vessel just before sailing, so that he might go to Halifax and live with his aunt. It seemed like the old story to the officers of the vessel, and they accused him of being helped by the crew, and tried their utmost by coaxing and threatening to have him divulge that some of the sailors had taken him aboard and given him food. But they availed nothing—the little fellow would tell no other story. At last one of the officers feeling sure that the boy was deceiving him, seized him by the arm with the remark, "I am going to make you tell the truth" and taking him to what they called the bridge, said, "In half an hour I shall hang you unless you tell me which of the sailors have been feeding you."—It was no use—the boy would not lie; and when the officer told him sternly that he had only two minutes to live, the little fellow asked, "Sir may I pray?"—and immediately sunk on his knees, and lifting his little hands in an attitude of prayer, slowly repeated the Lord's Prayer, and let the upturned faces of the passengers and crew of the vessel, who had anxiously been watching the result of the officer's experiment This sight was too much for their doubts, and caused the most exciting scene.—The apparently rough officer burst into tears and caught the little fellow in his arms and hugged him as though in reality he had just escaped death. After this event the boy was a young hero in the ship. He was praised and treated with dainties, each one being anxious to do something for him; and when he arrived in Halifax he was taken by the same officer who had doubted him and fitted with a nice suit of clothes, and carried to his aunt, with hearty God's blessing for his future career.

How much good a single word may do, especially if it be spoken by one in an influential position A word from a merchant to his clerks when he pays their wages, a word from a physician to his patients whose confidence he is so likely to win, a word from the lady of the house to her servant or her casual help, for which so many fitting opportunities offer themselves, may accomplish more than reams of sermons in the same direction. A one armed soldier to Gen. Howard in the cars recently, and thus addressed him: "Excuse me, General, for saying a few words. I want to tell you of a conversation I had with you in camp. I went to you for permission to get some whisky. You refused, and asked if I ever drank.—I replied that I did sometimes on picket. Then you said something to me which made me resolve never again to drink a drop of inoxicating liquors,—I have not tasted strong drink since and I think now that I am a Christian, too, as a result of your remarks to me."

"If any ones speak ill of Lee," said Ejaculous, "consider whether he hath truth on his side; and if so, reform thyself, that his censures may not affect thee." When Anaximander was told that the very boys laughed at his singing, Ay," said he, "then I must learn to sing better." Plato being told that he had many enemies who spoke ill of him, said: "It's no matter; I will live so none shall believe them." At another time that an intimate friend of his had spoken detractingly of him, he said: "I am sure he wouldn't do it, if he hadn't some reason for it." This is the surest as well as the noblest way of drawing the sting out of a reproach, and the true method of preparing a man for that great and only relief against the pains of calumny—"a good conscience."

Admiral Seamer, in his "Memoirs of Service Afloat," says, "the Chinaman is born to industry as naturally as the negro is to sloth," and that "he is the cheapest producer on the face of the earth." Already, he remarks, they are filling up the States on the Pacific coast, and thrusting aside the more expensive European and American laborers." He predicts that they will cross the Great Rocky Mountains," and effect, in course of time, a revolution in our labor"

How to Grow Onions.—A good preparatory crop is peas, the ground to be frequently plowed after removing the crop; or more manure may be added, and a crop of turnips grown, thus leaving the land in the best condition for the next season's crop of onions Fall plow the ground and in early spring harrow and roll until in a fine condition; sow the seed in drills fifteen inches apart, leaving the plants just thick enough to crowd each other when fully grown, at which time it is also beneficial to scrape the soil away from them. Do not cultivate very deep, but keep the surface mellow, that it may easily absorb moisture As soon as the tops are dry they should be pulled and thrown into shallow winrows to dry and mature, after which store in a cool, dry place until wanted for use. The shallot, garlic, and top onion treated in a similar manner. In the garlic, the clover are broken off and planted; the others are produced by dividing and planting the small bulbs. Clean cultivation is in all cases essential.

The English patent harness blacking, which is commented for keeping leather soft, and giving it a good polish, is made by dissolving together, over a slow fire, three ounces of turpentine, two ounces of white wax, then add one ounce of ivory-black and one drachm of indigo, to be well pulverized and mixed. When the wax and turpentine are dissolved, add the ivory-black and indigo, and stir till cold, then apply very thin, brush afterwards.

TO KEEP STOVES AND RANGES BRIGHT—Make a week alum water and mix your British lustre with it; put two spoonsful to a gill of alum water: let the stoves be cold, and brush it with the mixture, then take a dry brush and lustre, and rub the stove till it is dry—Should any part before polishing become dry as to look gray, moisten it with a wet brush, and proceed as before By two applications a year, it can be kept as bright as a silver body

Letter from Mayor Hall of New York, on Gift Enterprises, etc.

NEW YORK, March 27, 1869.

To the Press of the United States:

I beg to caution strangers against New York circulars and prospectuses of tickets, shares and chances in co-operative unions or gift enterprises or dollar stores, or in any other possible scheme whereby property or the value promised is greater than the price asked to be paid. Every such advertisement scheme is necessarily a swindle and false pretense.

There do not and cannot possibly exist any such schemes in this city. Country newspapers which advertise them simply aid the swindle. If all the newspapers in the Union would now make a point of publishing and reiterating this information, they would charitably, and I think effectively, counteract the swindling intentions of those who use the mails for false pretenses, and I will also save the unwary hundreds of thousands of dollars.

[Signed] A. OAKEY HALL,
Mayor of the City of New York.

HOW TO DYE COTTON YARN A DEEP BLUE.—Take one pound of logwood chipped fine; boil it in a sufficient quantity of water until the whole coloring matter is extracted; then take about one-half gill (?) of this liquor and dissolve in it one ounce of verdigris and the same quantity of alum; boil your yarn meantime in the logwood water for one hour, stirring it well & keeping it loose; take out your yarn, and mix the half gallon containing the verdigris and alum with the other; and then put your yarn into the mixture and boil it four hours, stirring it well & keeping it loose; take it out once every hour to give it air, after which dry it; then boil it in soap & water, & it is done. The recipe will dye 6 pounds of cotton yarn an elegant deep blue; after this you can put in as much yarn and dye it a pale blue. By boiling hickory bark in the liquor a fine green color may be produced

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, April 8—Twitchell, who was convicted of the murder of his wife's mother, and whose execution was fixed for to-day, was found dead in his cell this morning It is supposed that his friends who visited him yesterday, left poison with him.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, April 6—The Yellow Jacket Mine, Gold Hill, Nevada, took fire at 4 o'clock this morning The fire extended to the Kentuck and Crown-point Mines. Eleven bodies have been removed and others are seen at the bottom of the Kentuck shaft, but it is impossible to remove them in consequence of the heat.

The latest from Gold Hill says 36 are known to be dead, and hopes are entertained that the flames will soon be subdued. When all hope of saving life is abandoned, the mouths of the mines will be closed to smother the conflagration.—The mines burning are unconnected with the others underground.

Virginia City is deserted as the people are gone to render assistance and secure the mouth of the mines, fearful of the frantic wives and children.

The confusion is so great that the rolls cannot be called.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 8.—SENATE—Morton introduced a resolution making the adoption of the 15th amendment a condition precedent to the admission of representatives from Virginia, Mississippi and Texas.

The Reconstruction Committee unanimously agreed to report a bill authorizing the President to order an election in Virginia, Texas and Mississippi, and submit to separate votes the objectionable features of the Constitutions.

King William has given Von Moltke a gorgeous sword in recognition of his services in the late campaign against Austria,

Notice to Patrons.

THE undersigned having recently been interrupted by persons at unusual and unreasonable hours, respectfully notifies his patrons, that henceforth he will keep his Restaurant open, and furnish meals at all times between the hours of 6 in the morning and 9 at night, and under no circumstances at later hours. He hopes that in future this notice may be strictly observed, and that he will not be subjected to disagreeable annoyance. FRANCAIS SUTTON.
March 27. Pro. Jacksonville Restaurant.

Notice to Debtors.

ALL persons who bought property at the Estate sale of Jacob Nolen deceased, or are otherwise indebted to said estate, are hereby notified, that if they do not pay up soon they will be sued.
March 27, 1869. H. LUGGER, Adm.

Tax Collector's Sale.

I WILL sell before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. on Monday the 5th day of May, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M. the following described Land, for the Tax for the year 1868, viz.

J G Harrison, 40 acres, near Mr Cardins, assessed by W P Howell, April 18th, 1868—tax 50 cents, Ass's fee 25 cts & costs $2 75.

James Williamson, 200 acres, assessed by W P Howell, 24th April, 1868—tax $2 14, costs $2 75.

H N & R S Griffin, 200 acres Land, assessed by W P Howell—tax $2 14, costs $2 75.

John Martin, 120 acres of land, assessed by W P Howell, 22d April, 1868—tax $1 75, costs $2 75.

Addison Hogan, in sec. 35, township 12, range [illegible] 200 acres of Land, assessed by W P Howell, Tax ass'd—tax $1 05, costs $2 75

[illegible]—tax $2 [illegible], costs $2 75.

R. TANNER, T. C.
March 27, 1868 Calhoun co. Ala.

1869. THE 1869.
Montgomery Advertiser.
A LIVE WIDE AWAKE
Democratic Newspaper,
W. W. SCREWS, AND ROBERT TYLER, ...Editors.
Adapted alike to the Counting-Room and Fireside—published
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

It will contain able Editorials: Correspondence and Communications from the best writers of the day: the most reliable Market and Commercial Reports: Telegraphic news from every part of the world up to the very minute of going to press.

To the Advertiser may be put in the hands of all, the publisher is induced to offer the following very low rates:

Daily Advertiser, one year.....$10 00
" " six months 5 00
" " three " 2 50
" " one " 1 00
Weekly Advertiser, one year $3 00
do do six months 2 00
do do three do 1 25
To Clubs of six one year 15 00
Do do ten do do 22 50
Do do 15 do do 30 00

Drafts payable to our order, or Post office Money orders, sent at our risk—and when these cannot be procured, money may be sent by mail. Payment always in advance.

All orders should be addressed to
W. W. SCREWS, Montgomery, Ala.
J. B. TURNLEY, Agent for Jacksonville.

Sprague, of Rhode Island

Senator Sprague, notwithstanding the abuse poured out upon him by his Radical brethren as from a reservoir of wrath, continues to make speeches upon the affairs of the country, and he makes them better and better. Without being a great man he speaks great truths, and he speaks them strongly and well.—Their character and the bold language in which they are uttered force them home upon the attention of the contry. They have been more read and more heard than any other speeches made in the Senate during the present session. They have struck a vein of thought which is worth pursuing and will be pursued

Mr. Sprague in his last reported speech, fearlessly and defiantly proclaims to the South that the course of the party with which he has ever been identified, the old Radical party, leads directly to self-destruction, to the ruin of the country, to the subversion of the Government, and that these do not seem to be far in the future. He says that instead of the prosperity which all of our Radical politicians and most of our Radical people suppose to exist, there is a condition of general depression and an alarming down ward tendency that capital, legitimately and prudently invested, does not make a fair return upon the investment; that labors is inadequately paid and its condition is growing worse; that the laboring poupualation of the Manufacturing States and of the Agricultural States alike are upon the verge of helpless, hopeless and irredeemable poverty; that those who make laws for the people are for the most part ignorant of the state of the contry and its interests, and either unwilling to learn or incapble of learning on account of the political distortion of their minds; that all the schemes of pretended financial leaders for the strengthening of the public credit and the distribution of Government paper are absolutely futile and sure to be overruled by the natural laws of human economy; that the public debt, far from being the thriving affair which it is represented to be, is a frightful burden, under the weight of which the nation may feel appalled and indulge in sad forebodings; and that, worst of all, the people themselves, under the influence of the unwholesome elements of the times and the bad examples of their rulers, are becoming fearfully if not fatally demoralized. And who can gainsay these things?—*Courier Journal.*

The Dance of Death.

Panic in a Ball Room—A Young Man in the Midst of a Waltz Falls Dead

From the Chicago Tribune.

Grim death at any time or place is an unwholesome visitor, but more especially when he stalks among scenes where only the sound of music and the laugh of pleasure should be heard. A dance was in progress last evening at 110 Augusta street, a place where Teutons meet de congregate to enjoy the pleasures which a combination of larger and finer le will votichsafe. A large party was present at an early hour, and at 8 o'clock the band struck up a lively waltz. Away went the dancers, tripping the light fantastic toe to inspiring music, and no one dreamed of an ill wind, when suddenly a woman's shriek rose high above the sound of the carnival. Almost simultaneously the body of a man fell heavily to the floor, forming a barrier to the dancers, several of whom fell headlong over the prostrate form. Many thought it was only a slip, but when the man continued to lie motionless the crowd gathered about him, and an investigation disclosed the startling fact that the person was dead. The deceased was a young man about 25 years of age, named Albert Kraft. Among his friends the impression had prevailed for some time past that he was afflicted with heart disease, and he had been counseled not to engage into festivities calculated to engender excitemet. But young blood is heedless. Being fond of dancing, he entered heartily into the festivities of the occasion. About 8 o'clock he chose a partner for a waltz, and it was the scream forced from his companion, when she discovered the face that looked into hers suddenly grow rigid in death, that first attracted the attention of the assemblage to the sad occurrence. Dr. Freyer was instantly called, and pronounced life extinct. The cause of death he alleged to have been heart disease The parents of the deceased reside at 136 Cornell street, to which place the body was subsequently removed. Coroner Cleaver has been notified, and will hold an inquest over the remaines this morning. It is perhaps needless to say that after this occurrence the music and dance lost their sweet flavor, and among the ladies there ensud a panic that nothing but absence from the sence of death could quiet. Trombone, fiddle and horn were quietly packed in their boxes, and shortly the hall was given over to the gloom which death and darkeess usually inspire.

DIAMONDS IN GEORGIA.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office received reliable, information relative to diamond discoveries in Georgia. In a pit four by six feet, in washing for gold three diamonds were found, one of which weighed one, and the other two karats.

POTATOE CAKE.—Peel enough good sized potatoes for a meal for the family, grate on a coarse grater, and stir in from three to five eggs; and then add a little flour; more egg will not hurt them. Stir well and fry in hot lard, and if tried once, my word for it, they will be tried again and often.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, approved the 16th day of October, 1868, it is provided as follows: to-wit: "It shall be the duty of the Probate Judge of each county in this State to designate a newspaper in which all legal advertisements, notices or publications, of any and every character required by law to be made in his County, shall be published; which paper so designated shall be the official organ in and for said county." And in obedience to the requirements of said act, I, as Judge of Probate for Calhoun County, Alabama, did heretofore designate the "St. Clair County Eagle," as the official organ in and for said County of Calhoun, in which all legal advertisements, notices or publications of any and every character, required by law to be made in and for said County of Calhoun should be published, said designation to remain until recalled or changed by me.—

And the "*Jacksonville Republican*" being a County paper, published in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, and in my opinion, clearly within the provisions of said act—I therefore recall and change my order designating the St. Clair County Eagle, as the official organ for said County of Calhoun, and designate the said Jacksonville Republican as the official organ hereafter, in which all legal advertisements, notices or publications of any and every character required by Law to be made in and for said County of Calhoun shall be published. This designation to remain so long as in my opinion, the Editor of said Jacksonville Republican conducts said paper so as to be within the provisions of said act.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Feb. 13, 1869.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } *Calhoun County.* }

Court of Probate for said County, April 2d, A. D. 1869.

THIS day came James D. Thompson, Administrator of the Estate of Robt. Harper dec'd, and presents a file in court his account and vouchers for a partial settlement of said Estate. It is therefore ordered by the court, that the 10th day of May, 1869, be set for examining, stating and auditing said account and making of said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a news paper printed and published in said county for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden at the court house of said county on said 10th day of May, 1869, and contest said account if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 10th, 1869.

NOTICE.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Near Cross Plains & Jacksonville.

UNDER and by virtue of an Order of the Probate court of Calhoun county, Alabama, I will, as Administratrix of the estate of Thomas R. Rowland, deceased, sell, before the Court-house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the

3rd Day of May 1869,

Being the 1st Monday, the following described Real Estate, viz:

A Lot in the Town of Jacksonville, lying on the road leading from the court house towards Oxford, containing about seven and a half acres, and lying between the residences of James Crook and H. A. Earle, and south of the avenue leading to the residence of J. B. Forney and Mrs. C. Whatley—being about 725 feet long and 422 wide, and part of south east fourth of section 14, Township 14, range 8.

Also an undivided one half interest in the west half of the south west fourth and 16 acres lying south of Tallassehatchee creek, being part of south east fourth of south west fourth all in section 9, township 14, range 8, near Robert Alexander's.

Also south west fourth of south west fourth and the north west fourth of the south west fourth of section 14, township 15, Range 9, near Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, and south of Cross Plains about three miles—80 acres.

Also an undivided one-half interest in north east fourth of the north west fourth of section 30, township 14, range 9—all in Calhoun county Alabama—to be sold for cash.

MARY E. ROWLAND, Adm'x. of T. R. Rowland, dec'd.

April 3, '69.

Talladega Normal School.

THE first session of this institution commenced on the 1st inst. in the Synodical Institute, under the charge of Rev. TH. S. A. COOK, Principal.

This School is supported by the State for the purpose of preparing Teachers for the Public schools.

Instruction will be given in the most approved methods of teaching, and opportunities of practice afforded in the instruction of pupils of best advanced grade in common school.

Pupils may be received into this school on the recommendation of any teacher of a common school, with the approval of the County Superintendent.

Board can be had in good families at reasonable rates.

J. G. CRAIGHON,

Sup't Public Schools, Talladega co.

Feb. 20, 1869.—6m.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } *Calhoun County.* }

Court of Probate for said County, April 2nd, A. D. 1869.

THIS day came Wm. M. Hughes, Administrator of the Estate of Lanford Hughes deceased, and presents and files in court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate

It is therefore ordered by the court, that the 10th day of May, 1869, be set for examining, stating and auditing said account and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a Newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden at the court house of said county, on said 10th day of May, 1869, and contest said account if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 10, 1869.—3t.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The Board of Examiners will meet at Jacksonville, every Tuhrsday, for the purpose of examining those desiring to teach Public Schools.

J. B. WILLIAMS,

Jan 23, 1868. County Sup't.

Tax Assessor's Notice.

First and only Call.

I will be present at the following places at the times herein designated, for the Purpose of receiving State and County Taxes for the year 1868, viz:

Choccolocco, Friday & Sat. 17th & 20th of March.
Jacksonville, on Monday the 22nd of March, and continue for one week.
At Mount Gilead Church, beat No. 1, on Monday 29th of March.
Walden's Shop, beat No. 8, on Tuesday the 30th day of March.
Cross Plains, Wednesday 31st of March.
Ladiga, Thursday 1st day of April.
Rabbit Town, Friday 2nd of "
White Plains, Monday and Tuesday the 5th and 6th days of April.
Davis Town, Wednesday and Thursday the 7th and 8th days of April.
Jane Bug, Friday the 9th day of April.
Alexandria, Tuesday and Wednesday 13th and 14th days of April.
At Cooke Hill pee No. 6, 15 day of April.

Tax payers are expected to be prompt in their attendance at their respective beats.

J. B. BROUGHTON, Tax Assessor of Calhoun County.

Feb. 20, 1869.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Thomas R. Williams, deceased, by the Honorable the Probate court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 13th day of November, 1868; Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by Law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are required to make immediate payment.

R. D. WILLIAMS, Adm.

Feb. 20, 1869.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Clementine Hawkins, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, on the 5th day of January, 1869, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and those indebted are required to make immediate payment.

JOSIAH HAWKINS, Adm.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.,
Saturday, April 17, 1869.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For one year in advance, ...$3 00
For six months, " 1 75

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, ... $1 50
Each subsequent insertion, ... 75
Over one square coubted as two, &c.
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

☞ The hope we expressed last week that the fruit crop would escape destruction by frost, has since been dashed by the cold weather, from Monday till Wednesday morning last. Very little, if any, is now supposed to be left alive. Many of the early garden vegetables are also nipped, and also some corn and cotton that was up.—The latter will have to be planted.—We have also heard fears expressed of injury to the forward wheat.

☞ Mrs O. H. Nisbet, as will be seen by reference to her advertisement in another column, has commenced the Millinery business at her residence, one mile from Town She is an accomplished lady of fine taste and discrimination, and will doubtless be enabled to please the taste and fancy, and give the most entire satisfaction to her patrons. Call and see her specimens of work, and the assortment of Ribbons and Trimmings.

☞ A very destructive fire occurred at Madison, Georgia, on Thursday the 8th inst., by which upwards of forty houses were destroyed, including nineteen out of the twenty Stores in the place. Little of the loss covered by insurance. The loss is variously estimated at from 500,000 1,000,000 dollars. No doubt is entertained but what it was the work of an incendiary.

A VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK.—In another column we publish the notice, by the local Agent for this County, Mr. B. G. McClelen, of a new work, which will shortly be out, entitled, "White Supremacy and Negro Subordination," by J. H. Vanevrie, M. D.

Mr. McClelen, is a citizen of our County, a competent and reliable Agent, and will doubtless pretty thoroughly canvass the county, with a specimen copy of the work, which makes it unnecessary for us to say more in this notice.

We invite attention to the Prospectus in another column, of the Montgomery Daily & Weekly Mail, which will shortly appear in a new dress and much improved.

We do not suppose we could say anything to add to the reputation of this widely known, able and sterling democratic paper, so justly popular for its fearless exposition of party corruption, and able advocacy of correct political principles. Its Editors and Publishers have made great sacrifices, and suffered much proscription and persecution on account of their inflexible political integrity, which alone entitles it to the liberal patronage of the democratic party, aside from its intrinsic value. We sincerely hope that the desires and expectations of greatly increased patronage may be more than realized.

FURNITURE.—While in Rome, on Monday last we stepped into the Furniture Warerooms of Mr. C. W. Wills, of that place, and were shown by the gentlemanly and polite Proprietor, a great variety of beautiful and fashionable Furniture, embracing almost every description that could be named or needed. His prices too are very low, in comparison with the durability, neatness and beauty of the work, all of the latest improvements and most fashionable style. Young beginners in housekeeping, and all who may need furniture, could not perhaps do better than give their patronage to this house.—Call upon Mr. W., while in Rome, or send your orders, which will be correctly and promptly filled.

☞ The attention of the travelling public is invited to the notice of E. J. Woolum & Co. who will run a regular Hack Line in future, on Tuesdays and Fridays, to various points in Alabama and Georgia.

COOKING STOVES.—We stepped into the Tinware Manufactory of Messrs. Privett & Dean the other day, where we saw the largest, finest and most varied assortment of Cooking Stoves ever brought to this place, embracing the latest and most approved inventions The prices too we found very low; a neat, polished and beautiful stove, large enough for any ordinary sized family not costing over $35, and many at lower prices. No need now to go further for Cooking Stoves, and every family ought to have one.

☞ The School teacher's Institute will meet at Cross Plains on Saturday the 1st day of May next. The members of the Institute, and friends of education generally are requested to attend

HIRAM M. EVANS,
Sec'y.

A Dead-Lock in Indiana.

There is a dead-lock in the Indiana Legislature. It will be remembered that the Democrats resigned to prevent action on the proposed fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. The Governor ordered elections to fill the vacancies, and the Democratic members were all re-elected. The Governor called the Legislature together to pass the appropriation bills. The Democratic members propose to meet the Republican members in the special session for the purpose of engaging in the ordinary and proper legislation for the State, and, when such legislation shall have been compled, each Senator and Representative will place his resignation in the hands of the Governor, to the end that a new Legislature may be chosen, so that in the selection of members the will of the people may be indicated upon the ratification or rejection of the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The Republican members refuse to accede to this proposition, or to give any pledge touching the amendment. At the hour appointed for the meeting of the Legislature on the 8th inst., only twenty seven Senators appeared in the hall—not a Democrat among them.—Fifty-seven Radicals were present in the House, but no Democrats, and both bodies consequently adjourned. The Radicals are talking of holding the session without a quorum, some of the Radical lawyers favoring that course.

Nashville Union & American.

Beginning to See It.

Some of the Democratic papers of the North seem to comprehend the true condition of public affairs and speak out accordingly. Others again cling to the vain hope that the people will retrace their steps and seek the old constitutional pastures they frequented in the past. That will never be. The old pasture itself is in ruins and a black and impenetrable desert separates us from it

The New York *Citizen*, one of the papers seems to appreciate the true condition of things without knowing the remedy, remarks concerning the action of the Mongrel leaders:

"Radical leaders already talk about establishing an Empire without knowing how to raise the means to carry on a Republic. They are occupied with anything and everything except what vitality concerns too nation. Under this state of things, we can only drift—we are only passengers on the ship, with an incompetent captain and a weak and reckless crew. This cannot be the situation long. At the worst, the ship is sure to drift to shore, and if it goes to pieces when it strikes, there are strong hands that will gather from the wreck enough to build at least a raft, on which may be saved the few remnants of constitutional liberty which Radicalism has left the people."

The government of the United States is today the most expensive in the world. An Empire, under which official thieves would be brought to speedy justice, could be conducted at far less cost than the bogus Republic we have to day

A Dusky Official Sits His Dignity on the Floor of the Senate.

Lieutenant-Governor Dunn, (colored,) of Louisiana, was on the floor of the Senate and House, and was well received by several of the Senators and members. Sumner introduced him to several Senators, and the dusky politician conducted himself with remarkable dignity Senator Wilson was completely taken with the colored lieutenant-governor, and, in the exuberance of his emotion at finding his dream of days long vanished realized on the floor of the Senate, and a great stalwart African mingling on familiar terms with the Caucasian magnates of the land, rushed over on the Democratic side, and, slapping out the venerable representative of the irreversible Democracy of Kentucky, Garrett Davis, proposed to introduce him to the dusky Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana, and thus inaugurate the era of peace and political amalgamation. "Come, exclaimed Wilson, in his blandest tone; "he is a good Southern man, though his color is a little dark, and you might as well become acquainted with him now as to wait until he is sent to the Senate by the State of Louisiana" No, sir," sternly replied the diminutive but inflexible Kentuckian; "I want no introduction. Not that I have any objection to the niger, for no man will extend him more protection than I will when he is in his proper place. I don't blame him either, for being here on this floor; but I blame those who introduced him. You know well enough, Wilson, that this is a piece of ostentatious humbug; but I'll be no party to it," and saying so, the immortal Garrett turned on his heel and left.

N. Y. Herald.

Mexico.

President Juarez, of Mexico, is holding secret conferences with the United States Minister, and suspicion is rife that he is about to declare his inability to govern the country without the assistance of the United States, as a preliminary step to bringing in American troops. This rumor is gaining strength each time it is repeated, and some of the Southern journals declare that certain officers are put in command of troops in the South because of their views on this Mexican muddle. Great questions connected with the part which the United States should play in the affairs of the American Continent, will be pressed in the foreground of government action in the next four years Would we had a great man at the head of the nation to meet them.

The Boy Who Wouldn't Tell a Lie

Some days after one of the English steamers had left Liverpool, not long ago, a bright looking boy, about eight years old, was found aboard, who had been concealed in the vessel since she left port (which, by the way is quite a common occurrence) He was questioned by the officers as to how he came there He stated that he was an orphan and had an aunt living in Halifax, and that his uncle in Liverpool being poor and unable to support him, had hid him in the vessel just before sailing, so that he might go to Halifax and live with his aunt. It seemed like the old story to the officers of the vessel, and they accused him of being helped by the crew, and tried their utmost by coaxing and threatening to have him divulge that some of the sailors had taken him aboard and given him food. But they availed nothing—the little fellow would tell no other story. At last one of the officers feeling sure that the boy was deceiving him, seized him by the arm with the remark, "I am going to make you tell the truth;" and taking him to what they called the bridge, said, "In half an hour I shall hang you unless you tell me which of the sailors have been feeding you."—It was no use—the boy would not lie; and when the officer told him sternly that he had only two minutes to live, the little fellow asked, "Sir may I pray?"—and immediately sunk on his knees, and lifting his little hands in an attitude of prayer, slowly repeated the Lord's Prayer, amidst the upturned faces of the passengers and crew of the vessel, who had anxiously been watching the result of the officer's experiment This sight was too much for their doubts, and caused the most affecting scene.—The apparently rough officer burst into tears and caught the little fellow in his arms and hugged him as though in reality he had just escaped death. After this event the boy was a young hero in the ship. He was praised and treated with dainties, each one being anxious to do something for him, and when he arrived in Halifax he was taken by the same officer who had doubted him and fitted with a nice suit of clothes, as I carried to his aunt, with hearty God's blessing for his future career.

How much good a single word may do, especially if it be spoken by one in an humble and position A word from a merchant to his clerks when he pays their wages, a word from a physician to his patients whose condition he is so likely to win, a word from the lady or the lord to her servant or his casual help, for which so many fitting opportunities offer themselves, may accomplish more than reams of sermons in the same direction. A close crowded soldier in Gen. Howard in the cars recently, and thus addressed him: "Excuse me, General, for saying a few words. I want to tell you of a conversation I had with you in camp. I went to you for permission to get some whisky. You refused, and asked if I ever drank.—I replied that I did sometimes on picket. Then you said something to me which made me resolve never again to drink a drop of intoxicating liquors.—I have not tasted strong drink since and I think now that I am a Christian, too, as a result of your remarks to me."

"If any ones speak ill of thee," said Epictetus, "consider whether he hath truth on his side; and if so, reform thyself, that his censures may not affect thee." When Anaximander was told that the very boys laughed at his singing, Ay," said he, "then I must learn to sing better." Plato being told that he had many enemies who spoke ill of him, said: "It's no matter; I will live so none shall believe them." At another time that an intimate friend of his had spoken detractingly of him, he said: "I am sure he wouldn't do it, if he hadn't some reason for it." This is the surest as well as the noblest way of drawing the sting out of a reproach, and the true method of preparing a man for that great shel only relief against the pains of calumny—"a good conscience."

Admiral Semmes, in his "Memoirs of Service Afloat," says, "the Chinaman is born to industry as naturally as the negro is to sloth," and that "he is the cheapest producer on the face of the earth." Already, he remarks, they are filling up the States on the Pacific coast, and thrusting aside the more expensive European and American laborers." He predicts that they will cross the Great Rocky Mountains," and effect, in course of time, a revolution in our labor"

HOW TO GROW ONIONS.—A good preparatory crop is peas, the ground to be frequently plowed after removing the crop; or more manure may be added, and a crop of turnips grown, thus leaving the land in the best condition for the next season's crop of onions Fall plow the ground and in early spring harrow and roll until in a fine condition: sow the seed in drills fifteen inches apart, leaving the plants just thick enough to crowd each other when fully grown, at which time it is also beneficial to scrape the soil away from them. Do not cultivate very deep, but keep the surface mellow, that it may easily absorb moisture As soon as the tops are dry they should be pulled and thrown into shallow winrows to dry and mature, after which store in a cool, dry place until wanted for use. The shallot, garlic, and top onion treated in a similar manner. In the garlic, the clover are broken off and planted; the others are produced by dividing and planting the small bulbs. Clean cultivation is in all cases essential.

The English patent harness blacking, which is commented for keeping leather soft, and giving it a good polish, is made by dissolving together, over a slow fire, three ounces of turpentine, two ounces of white wax; then add one ounce of ivory-black and one drachm of indigo, to be well pulverized and mixed. When the wax and turpentine are dissolved, add the ivory-black and indigo, and stir till cold, then apply very thin, brush afterwards.

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TO KEEP STOVES AND RANGES BRIGHT—Make a weak alum water and mix your British lustre with it; put two spoonsful to a gill of alum water; let the stoves be cold, and brush it with the mixture, then take a dry brush and lustre, and rub the stove till it is dry—Should any part before polishing become dry as to look gray, moisten it with a wet brush, and proceed as before By two applications a year, it can be kept as bright as a coffee body

Letter from Mayor Hall of New York, on Gift Enterprises, etc.

NEW YORK, March 27, 1869.

To the Press of the United States:

I beg to caution strangers against New York circulars and prospectuses of tickets, shares and chances in co-operative unions or gift enterprises or dollar Stores, or in any other possible scheme whereby property or the value promised is greater than the price asked to be paid. Every such advertisement scheme is necessarily a swindle and false pretense.

There do not and cannot possibly exist any such schemes in this city. Country newspapers which advertise them simply aid the swindle. If all the newspapers in the Union would now make a point of publishing and reiterating this information, they would charitably, and I think effectively, counteract the swindling intentions of those who use the mails for false pretenses, and I will also save the unwary hundreds of thousands of dollars.

[Signed] A. OAKEY HALL,
Mayor of the City of New York.

HOW TO DYE COTTON YARN A DEEP BLUE—Take one pound of logwood chipped fine; boil it in a sufficient quantity of water until the whole coloring matter is extracted; then take about one-half gill of this liquor and dissolve in it one ounce of verdigris and the same quantity of alum; boil your yarn meantime in the logwood water for one hour, stirring it well & keeping it down; take out your yarn, and add to the logwood containing the verdigris and alum with the other; and then put your yarn into the mixture and boil it four hours, stirring it well & keeping it down; take it out once every hour to give it air, after which dry it; then boil it in soap & water, &c; it is done. The recipe will dye 6 pounds of cotton yarn an elegant deep blue; after this you can put in as much yarn and dye it a pale blue. By boiling hickory bark in the liquor a fine green color may be produced

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, April 8.—Twitchell, who was convicted of the murder of his wife's mother, and whose execution was fixed for to-day, was found dead in his cell this morning It is supposed that his friends who visited him yesterday, left poison with him.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, April 6.—The Yellow Jacket Mine, Gold Hill, Nevada, took fire at 1 o'clock this morning The fire extended to the Kentuck and Crown-point Mines. Eleven bodies have been removed and others are seen at the bottom of the Kentuck shaft, but it is impossible to remove them in consequence of the heat.

The latest from Gold Hill says 86 are known to be dead, and hopes are entertained that the flames will soon be subdued. When all hope of saving life is abandoned, the mouths of the mines will be closed to smother the conflagration.—The mines burning are unconnected with the others underground.

Virginia City is deserted as the people are gone to render assistance and secure the mouth of the mines, fearful of the frantic wives and children.

The confusion is so great that the rolls cannot be called.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 8.—SENATE—Morton introduced a resolution making the adoption of the 15th amendment a condition precedent to the admission of representatives from Virginia, Mississippi and Texas.

The Reconstruction Committee unanimously agreed to report a bill authorizing the President to order an election in Virginia, Texas and Mississippi, and submit to separate votes the objectionable features of the Constitutions.

King William has given Von Moltke a gorgeous sword in recognition of his services in the late campaign against Austria,

Notice to Patrons.

THE undersigned having recently been interrupted by persons at unusual and unreasonable hours, respectfully notifies his patrons, that henceforth he will keep his Restaurant open, and *furnish meals* at all times between the hours of 6 in the morning and 9 at night, and under no circumstances at later hours. He hopes that in future this notice may be strictly observed, and that he will not be subjected to disagreeable annoyance. FRANCAIS SUTTON.
March 27. Pro. Jacksonville Restaurant.

Notice to Debtors.

ALL persons who bought property at the Estate sale of Jacob Nolen, deceased, or are otherwise indebted to said estate, are hereby notified, that if they do not pay up soon they will be sued.
March 27, 1869. H. FOGGE, Adm.

Tax Collector's Sale.

I WILL sell before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. on Monday the 5th day of May, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M. the following described Land, for the Tax for the year 1868, viz.

J G Garrison, 40 acres, near Mr Cardin, assessed by W P Howell, April 18th, 1868—tax 75 cents, Ass'r's fee 75 cts & costs $2 75.

James Wigkinson, 200 acres, assessed by W P Howell, 27th April, 1868—tax $2 14; costs $2 75.

H N & R S Griffin, 200 acres Land, assessed by W P Howell—tax $2 14; costs $2 75.

John Martin, 120 acres of Land, assessed by W P Howell, 22d April, 1868—tax $1 75; costs $2 75.

Solomon Hogan, in sec. 35, township 12, range 6, 229 acres of Land, assessed by W P Howell, Tax ass'r—tax $1 05, costs $2 75; 160—tax $2 05, costs $2 75.

R. TANNER, T. C.
March 27, 1868 Calhoun co. Ala.

Sprague, of Rhode Island

Senator Sprague, notwithstanding the abuse poured out upon him by his Radical brethren as from a reservoir of wrath, continues to make speeches upon the affairs of the country, and he makes them better and better. Without being a great man he speaks great truths, and he speaks them strongly and well.—Their character and the bold language in which they are uttered force them home upon the attention of the contry. They have been more read and more heard than any other speeches made in the Senate during the present session. They have struck a vein of thought which is worth pursuing and will be pursued.

Mr. Sprague in his last reported speech, fearlessly and defiantly proclaims to the South that the course of the party with which he has ever been identified, the old Radical party, leads directly to self-destruction, to the ruin of the country, to the subversion of the Government, and that these do not seem to be far in the future. He says that instead of the prosperity which all of our Radical politicians and most of our Radical people suppose to exist, there is a condition of general depression and an alarming down ward tendency that capital, legitimately and prudently invested, does not make a fair return upon the investment; that labors is inadequately paid and its condition is growing worse; that the laboring poupualation of the Manufacturing States and of the Agricultural States alike are upon the verge of helpless, hopeless and irredeemable poverty; that those who make laws for the people are for the most part ignorant of the state of the contry and its interests, and either unwilling to learn or incapble of learning on account of the political distortion of their minds; that all the schemes of pretended financial leaders for the strengthening of the public credit and the distribution of Government paper are absolutely futile and sure to be overrul'ed by the natural laws of human society; that the public debt, far from being the thing affair which it is represented to be, is a frightful burden, under the weight of which the nation may feel appalled and indulge in sad forebodings; and that, worst of all, the people themselves, under the influence of the unwholesome elements of the times and the bad examples of their rulers, are becoming fearfully if not fatally demoralized. And who can gainsay these things?—*Courier Journal.*

The Dance of Death.

Panic in a Ball Room—A Young Man in the Midst of a Waltz Falls Dead

From the Chicago Tribune.

Grim death at any time or place is an unwholesome visitor, but more especially when he stalks among scenes where only the sound of music and the laugh of pleasure should be heard. A dance was in progress last evening at 141 Augusta street, a place where Teutons best do congregate to enjoy the pleasures which a combination of larger and inferior will vouchsafe. A large party was present at an early hour, and at 8 o'clock the band struck up a lively waltz. Away went the dancers, tripping the light fantastic toe to inspiring music, and no one dreamed of an ill wind, when suddenly a woman's shriek rose high above the sound of the carnival. Almost simultaneously the body of a man fell heavily to the floor, forming a barrier to the dancers, several of whom fell headlong over the prostrate form. Many thought it was only a slip, but when the man continued to lie motionless the crowd gathered about him, and an investigation disclosed the startling fact that the person was dead. The deceased was a young man about 25 years of age, named Albert Kraft. Among his friends the impression had prevailed for some time past that he was afflicted with heart disease, and he had been counseled not to enter into festivities calculated to engender excitement. But young blood is heedless. Being fond of dancing, he entered heartily into the festivities of the occasion. About 8 o'clock he chose a partner for a waltz, and it was the scream forced from his companion, when she discovered the fact that looked into hers suddenly grow rigid in death, that first attracted the attention of the assemblage to the sad occurrence. Dr. Freyer was instantly called, and pronounced life extinct. The cause of death be alleged to have been heart disease. The parents of the deceased reside at 136 Cornelt street, to which place the body was subsequently removed. Coroner Cleaver has been notified, and will hold an inquest over the remains this morning. It is perhaps needless to say that after this occurrence the music and dance lost their sweet flavor, and among the ladies there ensued a panic that nothing but absence from the sence of death could quiet. Trombone, fiddle and horn were quietly packed in their boxes, and shortly the hall was given over to the gloom which death and darkness usually inspire.

DIAMONDS IN GEORGIA.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office received reliable, information relative to diamond discoveries in Georgia. In a pit four by six feet, in washing for gold three diamonds were found, one of which weighed one, and the other two karats.

POTATOE CAKE.—Peel enough good sized potatoes for a meal for the family, grate on a coarse grater, and stir in from three to five eggs; and then add a little flour; more egg will not hurt them. Stir well and fry in hot lard, and if tried once, my word for it, they will be tried again and often.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, approved the 10th day of October, 1868, it is provided as follows: to-wit: "It shall be the duty of the Probate Judge of each county in this State to designate a newspaper in which all legal advertisements, notices or publications, of any and every character required by law to be made in his County, shall be published; which paper so designated shall be the official organ in and for said county," and in obedience to the requirements of said act, I, as Judge of Probate for Calhoun County, Alabama, did heretofore designate the "St. Clair County Eagle," as the official organ in and for said County of Calhoun, in which all legal advertisements, notices or publications of any and every character, required by law to be made in and for said County of Calhoun should be published, said designation to remain until recalled or changed by me.—

And the "*Jacksonville Republican*" being a County paper, published in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, and in my opinion, clearly within the provisions of said act—I therefore recall and change my order designating the St. Clair County Eagle, as the official organ for said County of Calhoun, and designate the said Jacksonville Republican as the official organ hereafter, in which all legal advertisements, notices or publications of any and every character required by Law to be made in and for said County of Calhoun shall be published. This designation to remain so long as in my opinion, the Editor of said Jacksonville Republican conducts said paper so as to be within the provisions of said act.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Feb. 13, 1869.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County. }

Court of Probate for said County, April 24, A. D. 1869.

THIS day came James D. Thompson, Administrator of the Estate of Bold. Harper dec'd, and presents & files in court his account and vouchers for a partial settlement of said Estate. It is therefore ordered by the court, that the 10th day of May, 1869, be set for examining, stating and auditing said account, making of said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a news paper printed and published in said county for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden at the court house of said county on said 10th day of May, 1869, and contest said account if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 10th, 1869.

NOTICE.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Near Cross Plains & Jacksonville.

UNDER and by virtue of an Order of the Probate court of Calhoun county, Alabama, I will, as Administratrix of the estate of Thomas R. Rowland, deceased, sell, before the Court-house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the

3rd Day of May 1869,

Being the 1st Monday, the following described Real Estate, viz:

A Lot in the Town of Jacksonville, lying on the road leading from the court house towards Oxford, containing about seven and a half acres, and lying betwe n the residences of James Crook and H. A. Earle, and north of the avenue leading to the residence of J. B. Forney and Mrs. C. Whatley—being about 725 feet long and 422 wide, and part of south east fourth of section 14, Township 14, range 8.

Also an undivided one half interest in the west half of the south west fourth: and 16 acres lying south of Tallassebatchee creek, being part of south east fourth of south west fourth all in section 9, township 14, range 8, near Robert Alexander's.

Also south west fourth of south west fourth and the north west fourth of the south west fourth of section 14, township 13, Range 9, near Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, and south of Cross Plains about three miles—80 acres.

Also an undivided one-half interest in north east fourth of the north west fourth of Section 30, township 14, range 9—all in Calhoun county Alabama—to be sold for cash.

MARY E. ROWLAND, Adm'x. of T. R. Rowland, dec'd.

Adv'l 3, '69.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County. }

Court of Probate for said County, April 2nd, A. D. 1869.

THIS day came Wm. M. Hughes, Administrator of the Estate of Lankford Hughes deceased, and presents and files in court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate

It is therefore ordered by the court, that the 10th day of May, 1869, be set for examining, stating and auditing said account and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a Newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden at the court house of said county, on said 10th day of May, 1869, and contest said account if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 10, 1869.—3t.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The Board of Examiners will meet at Jacksonville, every Tuhrsday, for the purpose of examining those desiring to teach Public Schools.

J. B. WILLIAMS,

Jan. 23, 1868. County Sup't.

Tax Assessor's Notice.

First and only Call.

I will be present at the following places at the times herein designated, for the purpose of receiving the State and County Taxes for the year 1868, viz:

Choccolocco, Friday & Sat. 12th & 13th of March.
Jacksonville, on Monday the 22nd of March, and continue for one week.
At Mount Gilead Church, beat No. 7, on Monday 29th of March.
Walden's Shop, beat No. 8, on Tuesday the 30th day of March.
Cross Plains, Wednesday 31st of March.
Ladiga, Thursday 1st day of April.
Rabbit Town, Friday 2nd of " "
White Plains, Monday and Tuesday the 5th and 6th days of April.
Davis Town, Wednesday and Thursday the 7th and 8th days of April.
Jane Bug, Friday the 9th day of April.
Alexandria, Tuesday and Wednesday 13th and 14th days of April.
At Choke Hill per. No 6, 16 day of April.

Tax payers are expected to be prompt in their attendance at their respective Beats.

J. B. BROUGHTON, Tax Assessor of Calhoun County.

Feb. 20, 1869.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Thomas R. Williams, deceased, by the Honorable the Probate court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 13th day of November, 1868: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them to me, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by Law, or they will be barred: and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment. R. D. WILLIAMS, Adm.

Feb. 20, 1869.

VALUABLE

Town Lot For Sale.

ON the west side of the public square, 1st door north of the Printing Office. For terms apply at this office. Feb 6, '69

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Clementine Hawkins, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, on the 5th day of January, 1869, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and those indebted are required to make immediate payment.

JOSIAH HAWKINS, Adm.

POETRY.

Spring is Coming.

BY A. J. REQUIER.

I know it by the hyacinths
Which now begin to blew,
And fitting voices strangely sweet
And tremulously low.
Fy something purer in the sun,
And softer in the air,
And holier in the twilight stars,
That Spring will soon be here.

The Almanacs are well enough
For gardeners and for cooks
I see the seasons in the sky,
And find them by the brooks;
I hear them on the breezy hills,
And, in the hollows, see
Th: token flowers and signs that speak
Their m ssages to me.

And, thus I gleam from gleaming isles
Of sunset in the West;
From wavings of untiring wings
That will not go to rest;
From spells of fragrance spiced afar.
And peeping spears of green,
And silver bugles in the wind,
The advent of a Queen!

I know it by the hyacinths
Which now begin to blow,
That Winter, on his icy bed,
Is dead, *or nearly so.*
And soon will come, with flaxen curls,
Led by the laughing hours,
The blue eyed daughter of the Sun,
In glorifying showers!

How to Make Good Vinegar.—A correspondent of the Ohio Cultivator vouches for the merit of the following recipe for making vinegar: "Mix one quart of molasses, three gallons of rain water, and one pint of yeast. Let it ferment and stand for four weeks, and you will have the best of vinegar

---

Wheat Crop.—The good report of this important crop from all quarters is most gratifying. But little was sown in this vicinity, and many a farmer is beholding the luxuriant growth of what little was sown will regret that he had not put in a "patch," at least. But cotton, alas! prevented him by his monetary power, and he must buy his flour from aboard. We see some wheat heading.

Thus far the fruit has not been injured by the frost, and the prospect for a good yield is very promising.

Tuskegee News.

Beauty in Costume.—There is a story of a handsome young couple who, while pursuing their wedding trip, agreed that in memory of the event, and to up the spirit and sentiment of it, they would annually put on the dress in which they had started, and dine together in some rural retreat on delicate viands and romantic souvenirs. They kept to their bond for a half a dozen years, when it fade spoiled their *appetites* and killed romance. Fashion had, by that time, so changed its laws that what once seemed graceful had now become hideous, and the children of the village where the anniversary was kept, laughed at the eccentric-looking couple as they passed. The thing was given up

---

Grant's Illness.—The indisposition of the President has become a daily event at the White House, whereby he is conveniently saved interviews with Congressmen and office-seekers. He always begins to be unwell at nine o'clock in the morning, continues secluded until calling hours are over and rides out behind two horses and one cigar every afternoon.—[Washington Telgram.

Prisoners of War.—As there has been many contradictory statements made regarding the relative deaths of prisoners taken on both sids during the war for Southern Independence, a resolution was adoped in the House of Representatives, calling on the Secretary of War for information upon the subject. The followingis is his report. Number of Union prisoners South, 260,940; number of Confederate prisoners North, 200,006; number of Union prisoners died, 22,596; number of Confederate prisoners died, 26436. By this it will be seen that two Union prisoners out of every twenty three, died, while two out of every fifteen Confederate prisoners died.

Strange, if True.—In Watertown Wisconsin, there is a yong man who has been trouble for the last 20 years with some living creature in his stomach, which has had the effect of seriously injuring his health, and at times has threatened to end his life. The motions of the animal can be distinctly felt and heard by placing the hand or ear upon his stomach. Frequantly it comes up into his throat, producing strangulation. At such times he says he can still feel the lower part of the creature moving about in his stomach, leaving no doubt that it is a snake, and not a very small one either

---

We learn from Mr. Nelson, who lives near Nauvoo, in this county, that the wheat crop is looking remarkably well. That the farmers have about finished planting corn, and that the freedmen in that section are industrious, well behaved and economical.—*Tuscumbia Times.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Who Killed Him!

Will be commenced in the MAY Number of **Twelve Times a Year**,—a new story of surpassing interest entitled "WHO KILLED HIM?" or the Mystries of Grayswold, written expressly for this Magazine, by Bartly T. Campbell, author of "Almost Lost," "Mable Christy," Nellie, the Shore Child," "The Tragedy at Tangleville," "The Fatal Error," &c., &c.

The PRESS & the PEOPLE everywhere have pronounced our's the BEST ORIGINAL MAGAZINE published in this country, at the PRICE, which we have placed within the reach of all. Send for a copy, or subscribe for the year.

Single copy by mail..... 25
Single Copy one year..... $1 50

SPLENDID INDUCEMENT FOR CLUBS.

Address the publishers,

F. A. DEBBLE & Co.,
208 Main St, Louisville, Ky.

VELOCIPEDE WHEELS.

MANUFACTURED BY

S. N. BROWN & CO.

DAYON, OHIO.

They also make a prime article of Spokes and Hubs for Light Carriage and Buggy Wheels. *Send for price list.*

THE

COLE FLUTING MACHINE.

BENNETT, JOHNSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

COLE FLUTING MACHINE,

PATENTED MARCH 21, 1866,

Take place in presenting to the public the BEST MACHINE in the market.

The rollers are regulated by a self acting "LEAVER POWER," commming to any and all kinds of work, without the aid of the hand or foot. No other Machine can claim this principle, all of them having the Screw Power at the top.

This Machine took the only DIPLOMA and MEDAL awarded at the AMERICAN INSTITUTE of New York City, in the fall of 1867.

Every family should have this machine.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

BENNETT, JOHNSON & CO.
456 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Send for Illustrated circular.

Sold by all other houses in the city.

GOOD THING FOR COLDS & COUGHS IS

Allen's Lung Balsam.

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY.

Amos Westley, M. D., of Rochester, writes, Dec. 1, 1867: "For three years past I have used ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM (Merively in my practice and I am satisfied there is no better medicine for lung diseases in use."

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is the remedy to cure all Lung and Throat difficulties. It should be thoroughly tested before using any other Balsam. It will cure when all others fail. Directions accompany each bottle.

Edward Wilder & Co. and R. A. Robinson & Co., Agents, Louisville, Ky.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DR. WHITTIER,

A REGULAR GRADUATE OF MEDICINE, as diploma at office will show, has been longer engaged in the treatment of *Venereal, Secret and Urinary Diseases,* than any other physician in St. Louis.

*Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hydrocele, Recent Cases of

Jacksonville Republican.

VOL. 33. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., APRIL 24, 1869. WHOLE NO. 1672.

Jacksonville Republican.

EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY

J. F. GRANT.

LAW CARDS.

Administrator's Sal

OF

Personal Property.

UNDER and by virtue of an Order from the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, made on the 29th day of March, 1869, I will proceed to sell

On Saturday the 24th day of April, 1869;

At the residence of Robert Alexander, at public auction to the highest bidder, the following property belonging to the estate of Robert P. Alexander, deceased, to-wit:

One Black Mare Mule; one Cow and calf; one Two Horse Wagon, with Harness complete; one Saddle, Bridle, Martingales and Rug; one Lot old Farming Tools and Irons; one Sorrel mare, and 60 lb Bacon more or less.

TERMS of SALE—CASH, and no property delivered until terms of sale are complied with.

W. T. ALEXANDER,
Administrator of said Estate.

April 3, 1869.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL Revenue, Assessor's Office, 3rd District Alabama, *Russelville*, April 1st, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that appeals, respecting any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations, contained in the annual list of taxes for 1869, will be received and determined by me, at my office in the Town of Russelville, Alabama, at any time between the date hereof and the 17th day of April, 1869, and also at the Office of the Collector of Internal Revenue for this District, in the city of Huntsville, on the 19th and 20th days of April, 1869.

All appeals must be in writing, specifying the particular, cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and stating the ground or principle of error complained of.

R. S. WATKINS,
Ap'l 10, '69.—2t. *Assessor.*

WHITE MEN TAKE NOTICE!

THE MOST REMARKABLE BOOK OF THE DAY!

Just Published.

WHITE SUPREMACY

AND

NEGRO SUBORDINATION,

BY J. H. VAN EVRIE, M. D.

One vol. 1 mo., 415 pp Beautifully Illustrated with fine Polychromatic Plates of the six species of men Bound in extra cloth, Beveled Edges. Sold only by subscription, $2 25 per vol.

B. G. McCLELEN,
Agent for Calhoun county.

Notice to Township Trustees.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES are hereby notified to make the necessary transfer, according to Section 11, Article 3rd of the School Law of the children attending school in adjacent Townships.

We look for money in a few days to pay the tuition now due, but no money will be paid until such transfer has been made.

In all future monthly reports of Teachers, the Trustees are requested to see that they are in due form, and that the Township and Range are given distinctly, and return the same at once to W. B. Wynn, Jacksonville, Ala.

J. B. WILLIAMS,
Ap'l 10, '69. County Sup't.

MATHILDE DE FELLIS.

A Legend of Berne.

BY GEORGE FOSTER.

About the begining of the fourteenth century there lived, in the good city of Berne, two eminent citizens, named Jorg de Fellis and Pierre de Koepf.—They had known each other from childhood, and were attached by the strongest ties of friendship. But political differences subsequently tended to estrange them; time only seemed to widen the breach, and ultimately they learned to regard each other with a ferocity which can only be explained by assuming that the politics of that period appealed more to the heart and less to the head than ours of to-day. About twelve years after the first rupture of their friendship Mathilde, the daughter of Jorg de Fellis, a fascinating and accomplished maiden, who inherited much of her mother's gentleness, with a strong infusion of her father's determination, whilst dancing at a civic revelry, attracted the eye of Pierre de Koepf, and captivated his heart. He lost no time in declaring his passion, and making her an offer of his hand and ample fortune; but Mathilde firmly rejected his suit, and referred him for explanation to her father, from whom he received a rough reception, and an unequivocal repudiation of his pretensions. Wounded in pride and sore at heart, the passionate De Koepf returned home, and sat down to plot the ruin of De Fellis and his daughter

One morning the citizens of Berne were horrified on hearing that a couple of peasants had discovered the mangled body of Schieb, the Banneret, lying outside the walls. Thither they flocked in crowds, and many of them were seized with fits, whilst gazing on one whom they had known so long. The Banneret's head had been cloven in two by his assassins, who seemed to have taken a devilish delight in mutilating the remains of their victim, for no less than sixty halbert thrusts were found in his body.

Pierre de Koepf was amongst the first who arrived at the scene of the tragedy. He moved from group to group rapidly, whispering as he passed

"What does Pierre say?" asked a venerable citizen of his nephew.

"Pierre says, uncle," replied the boy, "that the murderer of the Banneret is Jorg de Fellis."

A few moments later De Koepf had mounted the cross in the great market-place, and openly denounced De Fellis as the butcher of Schieb The charge derived some color from the notorious fact that the Banneret and the accused had been for many weeks on bad terms, and the populace, glad of having found some clue to the mystery which puzzled them, adopted the words of De Koepf, and marched through the town proclaiming De Fellis a murderer.

The fearful story soon spread, and De Fellis, dragged from his home and the embraces of his devoted daughter, was cast into prison

"What have I done?" he asked of the jailers, who came to put him in irons.

"You have murdered Schieb the Banneret," they angrily replied.

De Fellis raised his hands as if to invoke heaven to witness his innocence, when, to the terror of his daughter and the jailors, he was struck dumb.

The popular indignation, which is always active in such emergencies directly interpreted this incident as proof of God's wrath, and a judgment on a would-be blasphemer.

Three days had elapsed since the terrible night on which the wretched prisoner had been torn from his hearth and sent to a dungeon. On the morning of the fourth day he was summoned before the judges, and formally charged with the murder of Schieb. He could only reply by feeble gestures and looks of voiceless agony.

Foremost amongst his accusers was his old enemy, De Koepf, who swore that on the night of the murder he had seen the prisoner flying on horseback from the place where the Banneret's body had been discovered.

Mathilde looked at the witness, and she well understood that implacable hatred and disappointed passion had made him the accuser of her father, but held her peace, and prayed.

Additional evidence was then produced to show that De Fellis and no other person could have been concerned in the assassination.

For the defense, Mathilde swore that on the night of the murder her father, pressed by business, had remained at home; and further, that by no possibility could he have gone abroad without her knowledge.

Under the pressure of such conflicting testimony the judicial mind wavered, and finally referred the question of the prisoner's guilt or innocence to the verdict of the ordeal.

Mathilde was overjoyed at the result, and, rising in the midst of the court, she solemnly accepted the trust. Turning to De Koepf, she said:

"I charge this man with having perjured his soul in accusing my father of the murder of Schieb, whom God keep in his mercy; and I am ready to prove what I say against him by the ordeal of single combat, whenever and wherever the judges shall fix!"

A murmur of admiration ran through the spectators, and all eyes were turned on the devoted girl. De Koepf having accepted the challenge, Mathilde threw down her glove and received his in turn As he presented it, it was observed that his face turned ashy pale, and his strong frame quivered like a reed.—The murmur in the court increased; never before had such a spectacle been witnessed in Berne, and the emotion of the people was profound when the challenger and the challenged were conducted to prison, there to await in prayer and meditation the day of the combat.

The anxiously-awaited morning came at last. The sun shone brightly on the streets and the roofs of Berne, and the town was astir from the dawn Around the lists and enclosing them was raised a temporary amphitheatre, from which the citizens could witness the fight.

At noon the heralds' trumpets sounded, and Mathilde, clad in a suit of elastic chain-mail, stepped, with modest confidence, into the arena. The beautiful proportions of her figure were seen to advantage in her novel costume, and her long yellow hair, which had escaped the confinement of her casque, streamed down to her waist. Though many of the spectators pitied her as the champion of a bad cause, few there were who could refuse her their sympathy or their prayers for her success.

And now De Koepf strode gloomily into the lists. As he stood before his frail antagonist, the odds in his favor were so obvious that every one trembled for her fate. There was a short delay in consequence of its being found impossible to comply with the law, which says "the combatants in ordeal must be equal in every respect"

"Bind the left arm of Pierre de Koepf," cried the spectators.

"Hold!" exclaimed Mathilde "See that you fetter him not I am willing to fight the knight armed and free as we are, and so God judge me aright."

The only condition she insisted on was that the combat should be fought on foot, as she was unaccustomed to sit on horseback.. This was immediately granted. Then, riding to the four corners of the lists, the herald proclaimed aloud the penalties which the laws inflicted upon any person obstructing the fight or favoring the combatants.

When they ceased, Mathilde and De Koepf knelt down; as the latter, in conformity with the usages of the ceremonial, raised his visor, his face, pale with the consciousness of his shameful position, was seen for a moment, and the strange contrast which it offered to the countenance of Mathilde, radiant with innocence and hope, was looked upon as a good omen by all who sympathized with the brave maiden.

Each having made a confession of faith, Mathilde, in a clear, melodious tone, said:

"Man, whom I hold by the right hand, and who has received in baptism the name of Pierre, but who oughtest rather to be named after the fiend, I swear that the words you have uttered are perjured, and so may heaven assist the justice of my cause!"

De Koepf quailed beneath her eyes as he answered:

"Woman, whom I hold by the left hand, and who hast received in baptism the name of Mathilde, it is false that I have wrongfully accused the father; so God judge between us!"

This was the marriage ceremony of the ordeal, in which one of the two, at the conclusion, was espoused unto death and infamy. When it was ended both rose and retired, Mathilde to the east, De Koepf to the west, and prayed a little while.

When Mathilde dropped on her knees, hundreds of the spectators knelt also, their faces to the east.

The last petitions having been offered, and the final preparations made, the trumpets breathed forth a shrill warning, and the combatants approached each other. All was silent in the amphitheatre; not a sound was heard, and the spectators on the galleries looked as if the cry of horror which each seemed about to utter was frozen on his lips.—One moment of fearful suspense, and the combatants advanced, sword in hand. Crossing their weapons quietly, they looked into each other's eyes and paused for breath, whilst a groan burst from the spectators. Another instant, and Mathilde's buckler was dashed from her arm by a dextrous sleight of her adversary's weapon. And now the steel hissed and clashed, and sparkled in the sunlight; but despite De Koepf's address, he had not yet sent a single thrust home to his antagonist Well parried, or avoided with a backward spring, his blows fell harmless, until irritated by the skill displayed by Mathilde, he sprang forward and dealt her a stroke on the head which brought her to the ground.

The brave girl was stunned for a moment, but, rising to her knees, and grasping her sword with both hands, she thrust it into De Koepf's side and wounded him mortally. As he fell, the judges rushed into the lists, and the people, overleaping or breaking down the barriers, followed, with a roar of exultation, to the spot where Mathilde, with her sword pointed to De Koedf's throat, forced him to choose between instant death, or the retraction of the calumnies he had uttered against her father. The craven knight chose the latter alternative, and further confessed that he had devised the assassination of Schieb the Banneret, that he might compass the ruin of Jorg de Fellis and his daughter. On hearing these words; the executioner was summoned, and, with the accomplices whom he named, De Koepf was put to death.

Jorg de Fellis lived to enjoy the recovery of his good name; and Mathilde, after a long life, blessed with the esteem and sympathy of all honorable men and women, bequeathed her story to posterity as one of the richest testaments in the traditions of Berne.

Whom Do Great Men Marry.

Women of course. But they show the same diversity of taste that is seen in the lower ranks, and, on the whole, make worse mistakes They, however, generally show the same sense in choosing their wives that they show in managing other people's affairs, whether it be good or bad.

Robert Burns married a farm girl with whom he fell in love while they worked together in the plowfield. He too was irregular in his life, and committed the most serious mistakes in conducting his domestic affairs.

Milton married the daughter of a country Squire, but lived with her but a short time. He was an austere, exacting, literary recluse, while she was a rosy, romping country lass that could not endure restraint imposed upon her, so they separated. Subsequently however, she returned, and they lived tolerably happy

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were cousins, and about the only example in the long line of English monarchs wherein the marital vows were sacredly observed, and sincere affection existed.

Shakspeare loved and wed a farmer's daughter She was faithful to her vows, but we could hardly say the same of the great bard himself. Like most of the great poets, he showed too little discrimination in bestowing his affection on the other sex

Byron married Miss Milbank to get money to pay his debts. It turned out a bad shift.

Benjamin Franklin married the girl who stood in her father's door and laughed at him as he wandered through the streets of Philadelphia, with rolls of bread under his arms and his pockets filled with dirty clothes. She had occasion to be happy when she found herself the wife of such a great and good man.

Washington married a widow with two children. It is enough to say of her that they lived as married folks should, in perfect harmony.

John Adams married the daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman. Her father objected on account of John being a lawyer. He had a bad opinion of the profession.

Thomas Jefferson married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a childless widow, but she brought him a large fortune in real estate. After the ceremony she mounted the horse behind him, and they rode home together It was late in the evening, and they found the fire out; but the great statesman bustled around and rebuilt it; while she seized the broom and soon put things to rights. It is needless to say that they were happy, though he died a poor man on account of his extreme liberality and hospitality

John Howard, the great philanthropist married his nurse. She was altogether beneath him in social life and intellectual capacity, and, besides this, was fifty-two years old while he was but twenty-five. He would not take "no" for an answer, and they were married and lived happily together until her death, which occurred two years afterward.

Peter the Great, of Russia, married a peasant girl. She made an excellent wife and a sagacious empress.

Humbolt married a poor girl because he loved her. Of course they were happy.

It is not generally known that Andrew Jackson married a lady whose husband was still living She was an uneducated, but amiable woman, and was most devoutly attached to the old warrior and statesman.—*Louisville Sun.*

Worsley dedicated his translation of the Iliad to "Gen. R. E. Lee, the most stainless of living commanders, and except in fortune, the greatest."

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA,
Saturday, April 17, 1869.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For one year in advance, ...$3 00
For six months, " 1 75

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, ...$1 50
Each subsequent insertion, ...75
Over one square coubted as two, &c.
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

Jacksonville as a Summer Resort.

Doubtless many of our citizens in South Alabama are already casting in their minds, where and how they shall spend the ensuing Summer months, as a means of rest from the exhausting labors of business, and healthful recreation and amusement To all such we say tha the citizens of our Town, extend to them an earnest invitation, and await their coming with a hearty welcome; with the assurance that this place and surrounding country offers as many inducements, and combines as many advantages and conveniences as any other which could be named. As the first and greatest prerequisite, a healthy location, unquestionably Jacksonville has no superior in the State or in the whole southern country, as has been abundantly proven by the experience of the white inhabitants for near forty years. We have picturesque scenery, diversified with mountains, hills and valleys, rivers, creeks, brooks, and most beautiful springs; limestone, freestone and chalibeate water; and seven miles west of Jacksonville, sulpher water of several different kinds, which has been analyzed and pronounced by competent judges, equal to the White Sulpher of Virginia. Persons can also from this point find easy and convenient access to the Black and Yellow Creek Falls, and other interesting natural curiosities — We have two good Hotels, and a number of private families are prepared and preparing to accommodate boarders by the week or month at very reasonable rates, furnishing them with every comfort and convenience, and such a measure of genial, kind and friendly treatment, that they will feel themselves perfectly at home. A good Livery stable, at which they can be furnished at any hour, means of conveyance to any point desired. We have Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Episcopal Churches, and male and female schools of the first order. Many other inducements of minor importance, might be mentioned, but we deem it unnecessary: and again we say to our friends, come on and spend the Summer with us, and if they are not well pleased and satisfied with their choice, we will cheerfully bear all the blame of their disappointment

Boots & Shoes.—Mr. M O. Markham, the extensive, reliable and accommodating dealer in Boots and Shoes, of Atlanta, Ga., this week renews his advertisement in our columns, and his invitation to our citizens to deal with him. We were in his large and well filled house when at Atlanta the first of last week, He had just returned from Boston, where he had purchased and was then receiving a very heavy stock. From the various prices mentioned we were convinced that he could and would furnish country merchants upon as good terms as they could obtain by going to Boston or other Northern cities, counting the traveling expenses to and from, to say nothing of the risk and loss of time.

Call upon him while in Atlanta, or send your orders which will be most promptly and correctly filled.

☞ The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the notice of Miss Wesner, who has returned to our place and is prepared to execute work in her line in the neatest and most fashionable style. Miss W. is a lady of taste, skill and experience; cuts and fits dresses by careful measurement, and we doubt not, will be able to give the most perfect satisfaction to her patrons.

☞ A typographical error occurred in our paper of last week in noticing the Furniture Ware-room in Rome. The name name was printed Wills instead of Mills

☞ Don't forget that the first Monday in May is the regular meeting of the Calhoun Agricultural and Manufacturing Association. A full meeting is earnestly requested. Other matters of great interest and importance to the citizens of the county will be presented to the meeting.

☞ We have received our new type this week, but not in time to make the necessary refitting, and change of cases, to use them on this paper.

☞ J. M. CARROLL & Co. have received a heavy stock of Spring and Summer Goods. See their advertisement in another column, and call and examine their goods, and learn their prices.

☞ J. B. BROUGHTON, Esq. Tax Assessor of this county, makes his last call on Tax payers in this paper.

The Presbytery of South Alabama, (Presbyterian old school,) closed a very interesting meeting at this place a few days ago. There were in attendance thirteen Ministers and nineteen Ruling Elders. Although some important questions were discussed and decided, yet the business was transacted with dignity, harmony and brotherly feeling. The Rev. W. J. Lowry, of Selma, was elected Moderator, the Rev. E. Anderson temporary Clerk, and the Rev G. W. Boggs, Assistant Clerk.

The question of the removal of Rev. W. J Lowry from Selma to Mobile, elicited considerable discussion, but was finally decided against removal.

The preaching during the occasion was plain and forcible, being directed not so much to the ear of the educated critic, as to the minds and consciences of the multitude. The sermon preached on Sabbath morning by the Rev. Dr. Bergett of Mobile, made a deep impression upon many minds.

The members of this Presbytery have left a pleasing impression upon the minds of Christians here, so much so, that at any time, another visit from these brethren would be heartily welcomed

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—Next August the people of this District are *permitted* by our rulers to vote for a Representative to Congress. It is certain that the Democracy has a majority in the District, and although under the restrictions and disabilities *imposed on us* by our conquerors, we cannot elect a representative man; yet we can at least have a choice among the evils tendered.

To exercise even this privilege, it is necessary to have *concert of action*, and to secure this, it is necessary to hold a convention to nominate a candidate. Thus far nothing definite has been done. A primary meeting in Cherokee recommended Gadsden as the point, and the 1st Monday of May as the time for holding the convention. We also see that a portion of North Alabama have recommended Scottsboro' and about the same time for the convention. These partial local recommendations and conventions if held, are well calculated to *defeat* the object we should have in view—the election of a democratic candidate.

A convention, if held at all, must be participated in by the whole people of the District.

We beg leave to suggest to the Democracy the 2nd Monday in June as the time—(the Radicals uncover their position on the 1st Monday of the month)—and Gadsden as the most suitable and acceptable place for holding the convention. It is not the most central, but can be reached by means of Railroad and Steamboat connections with less time and expense by all the counties of the District than any other

Let the Editors of the Democratic press then, unite upon the time and place here suggested, or nominate some other time and place, and call upon the people of their respective counties to hold meetings and send delegates accordingly.

For the Republican.

Congress—What Shall We Do?

The time is approaching when we will be called upon to select a suitable man to represent us in the Congress of the United States. Upon this subject, we think the people are manifesting too much indifference. They seem to think and act upon the idea that the South has lost *all* for which a struggle should be made. This is *wrong*. True, we of the South have lost much—have been forced to surrender many cherished rights; nevertheless, much remains, and the solemn obligation is upon us to preserve, as far as possible, the fragments of "a once glorious Republic." We can contribute to this end by selecting and electing a strong man, who will have the moral nerve and political honesty to stand as a breakwater against the mad surges of a wild, fanatical dominant party in Congress.

We have heard the names of several gentlemen, informally mentioned, as being "nominations fit to be made" for this position—Among them Winston of DeKalb, Henry of Marshal, Rattery of Cherokee, and others.

Now we respectfully submit the name of another gentleman, whose antecedents, if we are correctly informed, will fully come up to the *imperious* demands of the times, and whose political principles and gentlemanly instincts will *approximate* a true representative man of our people—we mean PETER M. DOX of Madison.

This suggestion is based upon the firm conviction that our people cannot consistent with self-respect, and will not support a Radical Carpetbagger, or Radical Scallawag—a Democratic Carpetbagger or a Negro—hence they will be compelled, from interest and inexorable necessity, to take the least of the evils—a *Democratic Scallawag*.

Mr. Dox is represented as a Union Democrat, an accomplished gentleman, a clear thinker and an honest man; and in addition to this, has proven himself to be in sympathy with our people, and is identified in interest with the State of Alabama. If these things be true, would he not be a suitable man to represent this District in Congress.

CALHOUN.

Dies Irae, Dies Irae!

Every nation has certain memorable days, the anniversary of which are observed with mourning and humiliation. Ther are days of calamity—"days of wrath"

Thus the Jews, clothed in sack cloth and ashes, mourn the day when Jerusalem, the beloved, "the city of God," was given to the flames and they, as a nation, with their Princes and Priests of the lineage of David, dispersed among the Gentiles

The Saxons long observed, with fasting and prayer, the anniversary of the battle of Hastings, when they passed under the yoke of the Conqueror.

The people of the Southern States have equal cause to remember with sorrow and lamentation, the 9th day of April, when the great cause of Southern Independence was crashed to earth, never to rise again. On that day, Lee and his army surrendered. That army which for more than four years had stood as a pillar of fire, before the Southern Confederacy, which had twice successfully carried the war into the enemy's country and threatened his Capitol—that army of veterans which had received the baptism of fire and dipped their conquering banners in the crimson tide of five and twenty stricken fields—that army, the pride and glory of the South, made up of its most gallant and chivalric sons, upon whose proud and triumphant career the eyes of the nation had gazed with exultation, who upon their bayonets had so long carried the rights and liberty of the South, who had unflinchingly endured the Winter's cold and Summer's heat, hunger, nakedness, death, with, nothing but the indomitable love of liberty to sustain them, was now overwhelmed by numbers, compelled to furl its banners lay down its arms and part to meet no more. Then earth gave sign that all was lost

"Day of wrath" Day of wrath" for the South. Then the old cry, as old as the human race, "*Vae Victis*," "Woe to the vanquished," went forth, and we have realized to the fullest extent the terrible meaning of these two little words

Should we not, then, the true men of the South, when the Goth is in our high places and herding it over the land of Washington and Jefferson, and a few recreant Southerners are licking the hand that smites us, "bowing the head to Gessler's cap," and for selfish considerations, ready to promote the hard red with Southern blood and soiled with stolen Southern gold, to office and distinction, upon the return of that most eventful day, prostrate ourselves in lowliest humiliation, devote that day to the memories of the past, the memories of those who fell in the great cause of Southern Independence, garland their tombs with *immortelles* and chant requiems for the repose of their souls. By so doing we shall be made better if not wiser. And possibly through the mists and clouds of the future, we may see God's countenance, reconciled, smiling upon us,—*Gadsden Times.*

ROSS.

The Kansas Senator's Muss with the President.

New York, April 13.—The *Herald's Washington special* gives the following account of alleged fussy interview between Senator Ross & the President:—Ross was admitted at the same time as old Zack Chandler, but had the first chance to speak to the President. "I come, Mr. President, to talk with you about appointments for my State, having heard that you intend to make certain nominations. They may not harmonize with my desires. If you deem worth while to consult them in the least." To which Grant laconically and interrogatively responded: "Well, sir," this Presidential response was not in the true manner to be relished by the Kansas Senator." "Am I to understand that I am rightly informed as to your stated intentions to disregard my preferences in the matter of appointments, Mr President?" inquired the Senator. "That is a question hardly susceptible of an answer, sir. To what appointment do you allude? Inform me and then I can reply," rejoined Grant. Senator Ross liked the second answer as little as the first, but having come for enlightenment, he was determined not to go away in the fog. The Senator therefore, with suppressed rage explained the appointments which he had reference to.

"Frankly, sir," said Grant, "I intend not to make those appointments "What, sir, you scorn to accommodate in the least,' exclaimed Ross, boiling over with rage "Sir, I believe I have given you my answer firmly, but strongly,' replied Grant. "This is not treating me fairly, Mr President, nor as one gentleman should treat another," uttered Ross. "I have no intention to be dictated to sir," said Grant sharply. "Nor have I to be insulted even by you, sir, were you twenty times the President," exclaimed Ross with his ire stirred up to white heat. "I must decline to be annoyed any on the subject," muttered Grant between his teeth, "and desire the interview should terminate." "You and your desires may go to h—ll," roared out Ross. "Leave the room sir, leave the room or I shall force you out," thundered Grant. Ross took his departure accordingly in a terrible rage, quitting the White House like one rushing from a plague, and hurried to the capitol

Grant threw himself into a chair the doors closed and wiped his brow with his handkerchief, evidently much agitated, Old Zack Chandler approached and was thus addressed by the President:

"Excuse me a few moments, after that interview I must take a little time to cool off."

Such is the account which I have learned, and which I gave substantially as it came to me, I do not vouch for its truth, but have good grounds to believe it is not very different from the actual occurrence.

LOUISIANA.

The Sugar Planters Cheerful and Hopeful.

From the New Orleans Times, 7th.

Our planters, who have arrived in the city lately, give a good account of the appearance and prospects of the cane crop The injury apprehended to the seed from the long spell of cold and wet weather has proved insignificant, and the plant has a thrifty appearance The area planted is much larger than last season, and in fact has only been limited by the difficulty of obtaining labor. This difficulty is becoming a serious and embarrassing one. Encouraged by the high prices of their staples, especially of sugar, our planters would be justifiable and emboldened to attempt a culture equal to that of the anti-bellum times, if they could command the requisite labor.—The natural resources of Louisana are equal to the product of a sugar crop sufficient to supply the whole demand of the United States. They have the soil, the machinery, all the appliances for cultivation, and the energy and enterprise, but the labor is lacking Under these circumstances, and with the troubles likely to continue for some time in Cuba, the prices of sugar must advance.

Immigration.

The problem of Southern recuperation is slowly but surely working itself That recuperation must come—spite of bad laws and imbecile law-givers—when the population of the South is so reinforced by the skilled industry and increased labor facilities of immigration that it can bare its treasures to the world and call the commerce of nations to its ports. The march of this idea into the North and West is steady and sure. More than this, it is penetrating beyond these into the path of foreign immigration. The latter question is exciting the interest of immigration brokers at the great sea ports; and to avoid their schemes, while they reap the benefit of solving that incoming population, should be a great point now with us. We need the sturdy and agricultural Englishman; the cool and skilled artisan of Germany; the beauty and industrious son of Erin. We want good and producing population from any point whence it may come But we want it chosen by Southern agents, who alone are fitted to properly supply them. We have before suggested fully and often to our Board of Trade that Alabama, at least, should set forth in tangible shape the many and great inducements she offers to repay the small investment of capital—added to the great one of willing labor—the emigrant is able to make. Again we inexpress this upon her people, and upon those authorized to speak for them Lost time is lost wealth; for others will cut in before us, if we delay, and reap the profits that should be ours.

In this connection, we would refer to the plan suggested by Col. Lee Crandall, of New Orleans, to the people of Alabama. It is simply one of organizing a "State Land and Immigration Society," which would control the immigration and dispose of it to the best advantage, both for the new comer and the State. We will again allude to Col. Crandall's proposition and plan of action Suffice it to say at present, that it proposes that each Southern State shall control and direct the immigration to her soil, and shall retain under her own direction—irrespective of her neighbors, or of the central government—those surplus lands now lying waste, but which may yet be made to blossom like the rose.

Again we call the careful attention of the Mobile Board of Trade to this subject; and we invite them to consider Col. Crandall's scheme, among others; but above all, to act promptly and to the point.—*Mobile Register.*

☞ The New York Herald sees no salvation for Grant's administration but in annexing all outlying territory on this continent, North and South.

The Peddler's Pack.

[From the Joliet (Ill.) Signal.

A short time since, just at dark, a peddler carrying a large pack, appeared at the door of a wealthy farmer in the town of Green Garden, in this county, and requested the privilege of remaining over night The farmer being away from home, he was informed by the hired man that he could not stay.—He then requested the privilege of leaving the pack until morning, as he was very tired and could not carry it farther that night. This was granted and the pack deposited in one corner of the sitting room. During the evening some of the females of the household had occasion to move it, and taking hold of it discovered that there was something suspicious about the contents. The hired man was called, and upon taking hold of it, found it contained a man.—He quickly stepped into an adjoining room and returning with a revolver, motioned to the family to stand aside, and at once proceeded to fire three shots into it A piercing shriek issued from it, and on ripping off the outside covering, a man with a large bowie knife and a revolver clinched in his hands, was found weltering in his blood Two of the shots had proved fatal. The neighbors were alarmed, but no trace of the peddler who left the precious pack could be found Thus, by mere accident, doubtless a shocking case of robbery, and perhaps murder was prevented. It was doubtless a plot to rob the farmer, as it was well known that he had a large sum of money in the house. An inquest was held over the body on the following morning, and verdict was that the killing was justifiable homicide No clue leading to the discovery of the victim, or his accomplice, has been ascertained.

FREAKS OF AN ELEPHANT.—The most remarkable events in the career of any menagerie occurred in Forest Mississippi, a short time since, during a morning exhibition of the great Mexican Gymnasium and Menagerie. The huge elephant Hercules, which had been peevish and unruly for several days, became frantic when a rustic foisted on him a piece of tobacco. The elephant broke his chain after some violent struggles, during which the large crowd fled in the wildest haste. The ponderous beast attacked a train that was swiftly approaching striking it with such force that he broke a tusk, was overset and instantly killed The locomotive was thrown off the track, ran into the canvas tent erected beside the road, battled into the lion's cage, killing the lioness and freeing her mate. The latter took flight out of town, scaring the peddling country folks nigh unto death, upsetting horses and wagons, smashing chicken coops into flinders and otherwise, twenty mounted horsemen, with guns and dogs, were in pursuit of the royal quadruped

"Madam," said a cross tempered physician, "if women were admitted to paradise, their tongue would make it a purgatory" "And some physicians, if allowed to practice there," replied the lady, "would make it a desert."

☞ A vast bed of rock salt has been discovered at Dax, in France, which is reported to extend over more than a mile in diameter, and is 150 feet thick. It lies at a small depth, and is of great purity.

☞ In the Western States and in Kentucky, there is a singular epidemic among bees. In some cases whole swarms have disappeared, leaving a good supply of honey. It is said that great numbers of dead bees are found about streams of water and on ice.

Democratic Victory in Ohio.

The democrats achieved a brilliant triumph in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 5th inst., They elected their candidates for city officers by heavy majorities. Their nominee for Mayor received over 1,000 majority—a democratic gain of over 3,000. The vote for President stood thus: Seymour 5,749; Grant, 7,849

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, April 19.—Great excitement was caused to-day by a report that a strong expedition was about to sail for Cuba with the tacit consent of the Government. The report proved to be inaccurate as to the details. Numbers of men are drilling in various parts of the city and arms are being bought and stowed away but New York will not be the point of departure for any large expedition. The sailing point will be farther South.

Grain to the amount of $160,000 worth, stowed with Parker Feck, was sold, and Peck disappeared with the money. Intense excitement was produced in the Stock Exchange in consequence.

Washington April 19—Senator Chandler offered a resolution requesting the President to open negotiations for the settlement of the matters in dispute between England and United States on the basis of the surrender of the British North American possessions, and made a speech which was very warlike. He hoped for a peaceable settlement on the the basis of his resolution, but if England whished war let it be short, sharp land decisive. The sixty thousand Michigan vetrans alone would look out for the Canadas. The resolution was refered to the committee on Foreign Relations.

FROM AUGUSTA

Augusta, Ga., April 19.—The Morning Chronicle contains the particulars of the murder of Dr Benjamin Ayer, a Republican member of the Legislature, who was killed near Louisville, which states that Ayer was murdered and robbed by a negro named Wilson, who is now in jail. Ayer's pocket book and money was found in Wilson's possession.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Philidelphia, April 20.—A wealthy director of the Union League, recently nominated and confirmed to a European Consulate, has been detected stealing cigars. He acknowledges his guilt, and says the disposition to steal is irresistable.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, April 20.—In the case of Kimberly vs Butler, pending before Judge Chase, Addison & Brent are for the plaintiff and Cushing and Schley are for the defendant. The points discussed thus far seem to be adverse to Butler.

FROM INDIANA.

Indianapolis, April 20th —A terrible hail storm occurred here last night.—Telegraph wires were prostrated and buildings destroyed. Some persons were injured and probably some loss of life.

Tax Assessor's Last Call.

I will be at the following places at the times herein designated for the purpose of assessing the State and County Tax for 1869.

Oxford, ... May the 1st,
Phillip's Mill, ... " 8th,
Cross Plains, ... " 15th,
Jacksonville, ... " 28th & 20th.

J. B. BROUGHTON, Tax Ass'r C. C.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Clementine Hawkins, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, on the 5th day of January, 1869. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and those indebted are required to make immediate payment.

JOSIAH HAWKINS, Adm.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Cleburne County. }

Thomas J. Garner, vs. John R. Northcut. } Appearance Docket, page 30. Spring Term, 1869, March 20, 1869.

THIS day came the Plaintiff, by his Attornies, and upon his motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the suit is commenced by attachment, and that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, and that said attachment was levied upon the property of the Defendant by summoning Elizabeth M. Hunt, as a Garnishee in this case—it is therefore Ordered by the Court, that the Clerk of this court cause a Notice of the attachment and the levy thereof on the Defendant's property, to be advertised for four successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a Newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, in the county of Calhoun, Alabama, it being the nearest newspaper published to this county; and that a copy of said notice be sent to the Defendant by mail, if his post office is known or can be ascertained

A true copy from the Minutes:
JAMES BABER, Clerk.
per M. M. TEAGUE, Dep't.
April 24, 1869.—Pr's fee $11 25.

Annexation of British America.

Now that the Senate have almost unanimously rejected the Johnson-Stanley treaty, it becomes an interesting question to consider what is the next step. England will not recede. The United States will not dare to fight because they know that reconstruction has a rotten foundation, and that it will fall to pieces in the event of a foreign war. The solution of the matter, we believe, will be found in the annexation to the United States of British America. A late number of the N Y. *Tribune* says:

Montgomery Mail

"We reproduce in another column a significant article from an able London paper, *The Anglo-American Times*, edited, we believe, by a retired officer of the British army, and which, while always friendly to America, is thoroughly English in its stern devotion to British rights and British honor. It is in response to the suggestion of the Tribune, whether if England should voluntarily proffer to us a cession of British America, with the assent, of course, of its people, as a settlement in full of all existing claims, we might not, consistently with our national honor, accept a tender, and agree to revise the international code, now saddled with the Alabama precedents, and adjust the relations of the two countries upon such a basis of mutual faith and mutual interest as to secure a permanent and cordial peace. The Anglo American remarks that these views "are in accordance with the opinion of no small section of the English people," and adds with emphasis: "We verily believe that the end will be what the Tribune suggests." To accomplish so happy a result as the prevention of war and the restoration of harmony between these two great nations, by an arrangement so simple, and, as it would seem, so mutually advantageous, the assent would be necessary first of England, then of the Canadas, and lastly of the United States."

Imperialism.

The establishment of a new journal in New York, styled the "*Imperialist*" provokes comment on the part of the press there which is to some extent edifying. One of them, the *Atlas* says: "Imperialism needs no advocate here. Its seeds are sown. They are fast taking root. This is proved by the encroaching and lawless spirit which characterizes our present legislation in all parts of the country; by the multiplication of luxurious and extravagant amusements of opulence and poverty; by the slow but (it would appear) sure absorption of the conservative middling class; by the quiet submission, generally manifested, to outrages which, ten years ago, would have excited an insurrection. If all this be not speedily corrected, the solution of these imperialistic tendencies and efforts will be realized in the not far distant future."

We notice also that the *Courier* entertains similar views It say: "We are not surprised at the appearance of this paper. It is the natural outcropping of a spirit of modes of thought and feeling far more prevalent in this country than easy-going old fogies have any idea of From the date of Grant's election we foretold the empire We have reiterated the warning weekly since that time, and the Imperialist is an outward sensible sign; not only of the truth of our prophecy, but of the near approach of its accomplishment."

Dealing With Thieves

The following story is related by an exchange, of Jacob Sheafe, Esq., a merchant of Portsmouth, in former times: A man had purchased some wool of him, which he had weighed and paid for, and Mr Sheafe had gone to the back room to get change for a note Happening to turn his head when there, he saw in a glass, which swung so as to reflect the shop, a stout arm reach up and take from the shelf a heavy cheese. Instead of appearing suddenly and rebuking the man for his theft, as another would, thereby losing his custom forever, the crafty old gentleman gave the his change as if nothing had happened, and then, under the pretence of lifting the bag to lay it on the horse for him, took hold of it and exclaimed—"Why, bless me! I must have reckoned the weight wrong." "Oh, no!" said the other, "you may be sure you have not, for I counted with you." Well, well, we won't dispute the matter, it's so easily tried," said Mr. S., putting the bag into the scales again "There," said he, "I told you so; knew that I was right—made a mistake of nearly twenty pounds; however, if you don't want the whole, you needn't have it; I'll take part of it out." "No!" said the other, staying the hands of Mr. S. on the way to the strings of the bag, "I guess I'll take the whole." And this he did, paying for dishonesty by receiving the skim milk cheese for the price of the wool. On another occasion Mr. S missed a barrel of Pork. A few months after, a man one day asked him the question, "Did you ever find out who took that pork, Mr. Sheafe?" "Yes," was the reply; "you are the fellow!—For none but myself and the thief knew of the loss" The fellow was detected by the shrewd dealer, who possessed the happy faculty of knowing when to be silent.

☞ The net profits on a sugar plantation in the parish of St. Landry, La., last year, with 90 acres cultivated in cane and eighty in corn, amounted to twenty-five thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

BOOTS & SHOES,
M. O. MARKHAM,

DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER, CALF SKINS, SHOEFINDINGS, &c.

Markham's Empire Block, Whitehall St., ATLANTA, GA.

I now have in store an immense stock of goods, and am constantly receiving large shipments from the best Eastern Manufactories, for which I pay cash; and feel confident that no House South of New York can offer greater inducements to the trade and public generally, than I can.

Please give me a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

M. O. MARKHAM,
Markham's Empire Block, Whitehall St.,
ATLANTA, GA.

Dec. 26, 1868—3m.

LOOK, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

The best Remedy of the Age for the Speedy Relief and Permanent Cure

OF CHILLS AND FEVER,
Is Paine's Antifever and Tonic Pills.

They contain no ARSENIC or POISON; produce none of the bad effects of Quinine save the system in a Healthy condition,

AND ARE SURE TO CURE,

as hundreds and thousands can testify who have used them with the happiest results.—Try them.

☞ For sale by J. M. CARROLL & CO., Jacksonville, Alabama, and Druggists generally.

Dr. Bird Paine's Woman's Pills.

Cure Common Headache, Nervous Headache, Sick Headach, Heartburn, Water Brash, Sour Stomach and Colics Also Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Palpitation, Liver Disease, and Sick Stomach.

Also Gravel Complaints, obstructed and retained menses. They are vegetable and harmless and may be used with safety in all cases.

For sale by J. M. CARROLL & CO., Jacksonville, Alabama, and by Druggists generally.

DR. BIRD PAINE'S IMPROVED ANTI BILLIOS PILLS,

are the best Anti-Billious Remedy in use. For sale by J. M. CARROLL & CO. Jacksonville, Ala. and by Druggists generally. *Feb. 27, 1869—1y.*

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS, &
HARD-WARE.
SWEETER & BERDELLE,

OXFORD, ALA.

HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving Large and full Assortments of GOODS, which they offer at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Our Goods are bought from First Hands, and for Cash, which enables us to offer extra inducements to the Trade, and to persons buying to sell again. Also Agents for sale of FERTILIZERS. February 20, 1869.

GREAT
SOUTHERN FREIGHT LINE

FOR

New York via Charleston, S. C.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING & THROUGH CARS,

Connecting at CHARLESTON with first class Ocean Steamships, unrivalled in speed and comfort by any earthe coach, consisting of the

Manhattan,
Cherapeake,
Charleston,
James Adger,
Magnolia,
Savannah.

Leaving CHARLESTON & NEW YORK on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS. Shippers of Cotton and Receivers of Goods are guaranteed as low Rates as by any competing Route, and SAVING OF TIME.

INSURANCE ONE-HALF PER CENT

RAILROAD AGENTS at all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee will give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING AND PASSAGE TICKETS.

H. R. MORGAN & CO.
ARTHUR LEARY, } Agents of Steamers at New York.

JAMES ADGER & CO.
RAVENEL & CO. } Agents of Steamers at Charleston, S. C.

W. T. J. O WOODWARD,
H M COTTINGHAM, } Southern Traveling Freight and Passage Agents.

February 6, 1869—3m

"The Live Drug Store."
REDWINE & FOX,

Wholesale & Retail

DEALERS IN

Drugs,
Medicines,
Oils,
Paints,
Window Glass,
Putty, &c.

IN STOCK DIRECTLY FROM IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS.

1000 BOXES FRENCH WINDOW GLASS,
1000 Gall's LINSEED OIL—Boiled and Raw,
20000 Pounds WHITE LEAD—All Grades,
1000 " PAINT—Colors every kind,
50 Bbls. PURE "FIRE TEST" COAL OIL,
20 " SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
20 " BEST COPPERAS,
5 CASES BEST INDIGO,
10 Bbls. PURE LARD OIL,
—All kinds of MACHINE OIL.

ALL THE POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES.

Surgical Instruments, Saddle Bags and every thing usually found in a first class Drug House—call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

REDWINE & FOX.

Dec. 26, 1868—1y. Corner Whitehall & Ala Sts., ATLANTA, GA.

Benjamin F. Jones,
General Merchandize,
COTTON FACTOR,

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Jan. 2, 1869—6m. *ROME, Ga.*

B. F. WYLY,
WHOLESALE GROCER

AND

PRODUCE MERCHANT.

Whitehall Street.

ATLANTA, GA.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries; also Produce and Provisions of every description, which I offer to the trade at very reasonable prices, and at wholesale exclusively.

Orders solicited, and prompt personal attention given them.

Dec. 28, 1868.—3m. B. F. WYLY.

For Sale,

A GOOD FOUR HORSE WAGGON, in which a great bargain will be given.

For particulars enquire of Mr L. A. Weaver, adjoining Adams' shop. Apl. 10, '69

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated** Essay on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Wakeness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediment to Marriage, etc; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price, in sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, and *radically*.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land, every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *postpaid* on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the publisher,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box 4,586.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS.
GREELY & COMPANY,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

HE now receiving, direct from New York and Baltimore one of the largest stocks of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and GROCERIES, they have ever brought to this market, comprising every article called for by the wants of the people of this section, which they will sell on liberal terms.

☞ Special inducements offered to Cash Buyers.

Alexandria, Ala., April 3, 1869.

J. R. ROBERTSON,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

SELMA, ALA.

☞ Prompt attention paid to orders.

Selma, Oct. 1st, 1868—ly

Mrs. R. E. ROWLAND,

Has received her New Spring stock of

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS,

And will be receiving New Styles of

HATS & BONNETS

Every week during the season. I have also a select assortment of

DRESS GOODS For Ladies Suits,

A beautiful lot of **Fashionable Jewelry** and Stamped Goods, Notions of every variety. I intend to sell my Hats, Notions, &c. cheaper than can be bought anywhere.

Jacksonville, Ap'l 10, 1869.

POSTPONED

REGISTER'S SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of a Decree rendered by the Chancery Court, held at Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, for the Eastern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, I will, as Register of said court, proceed to sell, before the court house door of Calhoun county, within the usual hours of sale, for cash, to the highest bidder,

Monday the 7th day of June, 1869,

The following described Lands, to wit: The east half of the south east fourth, and the east half of the south east fourth of the north east fourth of section eleven—and the south half and the north west fourth of the south west fourth—and the south east half of the south west fourth of the north west fourth—and the south east fourth of the north west fourth of section twelve: all in Township twelve, Range seven east in the Coosa Land District, Calhoun county, Alabama, to satisfy a Decree of said Chancery court in favor of Samuel D. Douthit and against P. G. Cobb.

WM. M. HAMES,
Ap'l 10, '69. Register, &c

New Goods

AT THE

NEW YORK STORE.
E. H. SEYMOUR

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he is now receiving and opening, at Crow's Corner, on the south side of the public square in Jacksonville, a large and well assorted stock of

Spring and Summer

GOODS

Of the latest and most beautiful styles and fashions, consisting in part of handsome

Dress Goods and Trimmings,
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
Clothing, Gentlemen's, Youths & Children's.
Brown & Bleach'd Domestics
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hats, Boots and Shoes;

In short every article usually found in a first class Dry Goods House.

TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF

GROCERIES,

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Spices, &c.

These Goods have been purchased on favorable terms, and will be sold at low prices for cash My motto is quick sales and short profits. All are invited to call and examine this stock, and convince themselves of the superior quality and low prices, with the assurance that entire satisfaction can be given in every particular.

E. H. SEYMOUR.

Jacksonville, April 3, 1869.

We will be in receipt of one car load of

MANIPULATED GUANO

In a few days. Those wishing any, would do well to make application forthwith, as the demand is much greater than the supply.

J. B. TURNLEY & CO.

Jacksonville, Feb'y 13, 1869—2t.

DRIED FRUIT
WANTED.

NICE, Bright Dried Fruit, peeled and unpeeled, will be purchased, and fair prices paid in Cash or Groceries by

April 3, '69. J. B. TURNLEY & CO.

A FORTUNE IN ANY STATE—Rights for sale—New patent article for every female. Sample $1. Address INVENTOR, P. O. Box 2178, New York.

New Goods.

E. L. WOODWARD & SON

ARE now receiving their stock of

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting in part of
Calicoes, Domestics,
Hats, Shoes.
Hardware, Groceries, &c.

☞ Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere. March 27, 1869.

BACON.

A LARGE LOT OF

CHOICE NEW BACON

Just Received and for sale by

J. B TURNLEY & CO.

March 27, 1869

Notice to Patrons.

THE undersigned having recently been interrupted by persons at unusual and unreasonable hours, respectfully notifies his patrons, that henceforth he will keep his Restaurant open, and furnish meals at all times between between the hours of 6 in the morning and 9 at night, and under no circumstances at later hours. He hopes that in future this notice may be strictly observed, and that he will not be subjected to disagreeable annoyance. FRANCAIS SUTTON,

March 27. Pro. Jacksonville Restaurant.

Notice to Debtors.

ALL persons who bought property at the Estate sale of Jacob Nolen deceased, or are otherwise indebted to said estate, are hereby notified, that if they do not pay up soon they will be sued.

March 27, 1869. H. HUGGER, Adm.

Tax Collector's Sale.

I WILL sell before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala, on Monday the 5th day of May, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M. the following described Lands, for the Tax for the year 1868, viz.

J G Garrison, 40 acres, near Mr Carlins, assessed by W P Howell, April 18th, 1868—tax 75 cents, Ass's fee 75 cts & costs $2 75.

James Wilkinson, 200 acres, assessed by W P Howell, 24th April, 1868—tax $2 14; costs, $2 75.

H N & R S Griffin, 200 acres Land, assessed by W P Howell—tax $2 14, costs $2 75.

John Martin, 120 acres of Land, assessed by W P Howell, 23d April, 1868—tax $4 75, costs $2 75.

Marion Pogue, in sec. 35, township 12, range 7—200 acres of Land, assessed by W P Howell, Tax ass'r—tax $1 05, costs $2 75 1865—tax $2 62, costs $2 75.

R. TANNER, T. C.

March 27, 1868 Calhoun co. Ala.

New Goods.

J M. CARROLL & CO

ARE now receiving their Stock of Spring and Summer Goods.

They respectfully invite their patrons and the public generally to give them a call and examine for themselves. March 27.

Valuable Land and Mills For Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale a valuable tract of Land containing 760 acres, lying in both the counties of Calhoun and Etowah, one fourth of a mile below Greenport; 120 acres cleared and in cultivation, the remainder well timbered. The Mill is on Coosa river at the head of the Ten Island Shoals, with abundant water power for Manufactories, unsurpassed in the South. There is also at the upper part of the tract a good and convenient location for a Steamboat Landing. There is also an inexhaustible supply of iron ore of superior quality on the Land, immediately at the Shoal.

Persons wishing to purchase this description of land and water power, would do well to call on the undersigned, living near Greenport. Time on one half the purchase money. A good bargain will be given.

Ap'l 3, '69. J. L. WHISENANT

Spectacles, Spectacles.

Spectacles made to order, or Repaired—new Glasses fitted correctly to suit the age, By

JOS E. VEAL,
Optician, Watchmaker & Jeweller,
ROME, Geo.

THE MONTGOMERY MAIL.

Published Daily and Weekly in the City of Montgomery, Alabama.

A GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The Staunch, Leading Democratic Organ of the State.

The Mail has the largest circulation of any paper in Alabama. The Weekly Mail is one the Largest, Cheapest and Best Papers in the South: contains more Reading Matter than any paper in the Southern States, outside of New Orleans. Its readers will cheerfully testify to this fact.

We will present in a short while to our patrons and readers, The Montgomery Daily and Weekly Mail in an entirely new dress, having in our selection of the outfit every assortment of the Latest Styles of Type, which have been ordered at a heavy expense, with a view of making great improvements in the paper generally.

The MAIL will contain interesting and important Commercial, Political, Agricultural, Mineral, Manufacturing — Telegraphic news; and, with new and determined efforts in every Department, sparing neither pains nor expense, we hope, in a few months, to treble its present large circulation, and bring it before the eyes of every Planter, Merchant, Mechanic, and reading man in the State.

DAILY MAIL.

One copy, 1 year,	$10 00
One copy, 6 months,	5 00
One copy, 3 months,	2 50

WEEKLY MAIL.

One copy, 1 year,	$3 00
One copy, 6 months,	2 00
One copy, 3 months,	1 00

CLUB RATES.

Daily Mail, 5 copies, 1 year,	$40 00
" " 10 copies, 1 year,	70 00
" " 15 copies, 1 year,	100 00
Weekly Mail, 5 copies, 1 year,	$15 00
" " 10 copies, 1 year,	22 00
" " 15 copies, 1 year,	30 00

☞ Specimen copies sent free.

Address, G. H. GIBSON & CO.,
April 1, 1869. Montgomery, Ala.

Valuable Land for Sale.

80 ACRES of Woodland, that lies well, is good soil and well timbered, one mile from Jacksonville, is now offered for sale on good terms by the undersigned.

March 20. I SEYMOUR.

Wanted to Purchase.

A yoke of Large, young, brisk Oxen, for which a fair price will be given. Enquire at this Office. March 20.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

I am now receiving direct from New York a general assortment of desirable

Spring Goods,

Including my usual stock of

BOLTING CLOTHS.

I think I can please in price and quality.

JOHN D. HOKE.

March 13th, 1869.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS.

House Clocks, Office Clocks, Clocks of all prices, from $2 00 to $100 00.

WATCHES & JEWELRY neatly repaired

JOS. E. VEAL.

ROME, GA.

J. D. PRIVETT,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Saddlery and Harness;

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is now prepared to furnish all descriptions of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Collars, &c. &c.

His stock embraces the largest, finest and most varied assortment ever offered in this market, and his prices will be found uniformly moderate

His shop is located on Main street, two doors north of Woodward's corner.

All orders for any description of work promptly filled, and upon as good terms as if personally present.

As he will deal in the most substantial, beautiful and fashionable articles in his line, a liberal patronage is solicited, with the assurance that every effort will be made to give the most perfect satisfaction.

Jacksonville, Ala. March 13, 1869.

PURE

SILVER WARE

AND

Silver Plated Ware

Castors, Goblets, Cups, Spoons, Forks, Tea Sets, Urns, Waiters, Spoon Holders, Napkin Rings, &c &c., on hand or furnished to order, of latest and most beautiful patterns,

JOS E VEAL,

ROME, Ga

WEDDING RINGS

MADE to order, of Pure Gold, and neatly Engraved—also Watches and Jewelry Repaired in best style and warranted

By JOS. E. VEAL,

ROME, GA

Talladega Normal School.

THE first session of this Institution opened on the 1st inst. at the Synodical Institute, under the charge of Rev. THOS. A. COOK, *Principal.*

This School is supported by the State for the purpose of preparing Teachers for the Public schools.

Instruction will be given in the most approved methods of teaching, and opportunities of practice afforded in the instruction of pupils of less advanced grade in common schools.

Pupils may be admitted into this school on the recommendation of any teacher of a common school, with the approval of the County Superintendent.

Board can be had in good families at reasonable rates.

J. G. CHAUDRON,
Sup't Public schools, Talladega co.

Feb. 20, 1869.—6m.

1000 YARDS TRCT LINE.
100,000 FISH HOOKS.
200 Lbs. SEIN TWINE,
For Sale by
JOS. E. VEAL,
ROME, GA.

☞ Watches & Jewelry Repaired in best style.

BOWEN & HOOPER,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Western Produce.

Water Street,
NELMA, Ala.

Are now opening a full and complete assortment of Groceries and Western Produce, which they offer in Packages or at Retail at the lowest market rates.

Consignments of Cotton, Flour and other Produce, for storage, sale or shipment, respectfully solicited, and faithfully and promptly attended to.

Thankful for former favors, they will be happy to again meet their old friends, and ask a fair share of patronage from the public generally. BOWEN & HOOPER.

Oct. 24, 1868.—1y.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said County,
April 2nd, A D. 1869.

THIS day came Wm. M. Hughes, Administrator of the Estate of Lankford Hughes deceased, and presents and files in court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate

It is therefore ordered by the court, that the 10th day of May, 1869, be set for examining, stating and auditing said account and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a Newspaper printed and published in saidcounty, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden at the court house of said county, on said 10th day of May, 1869, and contest said account if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge
of Probate.

April 10, 1869.—3t.

FOR LADIES ONLY —For an article having a remarkable sale, address Mrs. MORGAN, 139 Fulton st. New York.

COOKING STOVES,
And extra Stove Vessels.

Soon to arrive and cheap enough for every body. WYLY & DRISKILL.

☞ BRING YOUR

LOOSE COTTON

To WOODWARD & SON.

NICE NEW

LARD,

FOR SALE BY

J. B. TURNLEY & CO.

March 6, 1869.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The Board of Examiners will meet at Jacksonville, every Tuhrsday, for the purpose of examining those desiring to teach Public Schools.

J B. WILLIAMS,
Jan 23, 1868. County Sup't.

T. M. & R. C. CLARKE,

Importers and Dealers in

English & American

HARDWARE,

ALSO

Agents for Fairbank's Scales and Knoxville Iron Works

☞ SIGN OF BIG PAD LOCK,
Peachtree St., ATLANTA, GA.

Dec. 26, 1868—3m.

Tax Assessor's Notice.

First and only Call.

I will be present at the following places at the times herein designated, for the purpose of assessing the State and County Taxes for Calhoun County, for the present year, 1869. Parties interested will be careful to prepare an accurate description of their real estate as required by law; the same must be given in under oath, and also their personal property:

Polkville, on Monday the 15th of March.
Sulphur Springs, Tuesday 16th of "
Maddox beat, Wednesday and Thursday 17th and 18th of March
Oxford, Friday & Sat. 19th & 20th of March.
Jacksonville, on Monday the 22nd of March, and continue for one week.
At Mount Gilead Church, beat No. 7, on Monday 29th of March.
Walden's Shop, beat No. 8, on Tuesday the 30th day of March.
Cross Plains, Wednesday 31st of March.
Ladiga, Thursday 1st day of April.
Rabbit Town, Friday 2nd of "
White Plains, Monday and Tuesday the 5th and 6th days of April.
Davis Town, Wednesday and Thursday the 7th and 8th days of April.
June Bug, Friday the 9th day of April.
Alexandria, Tuesday and Wednesday 13th and 14th days of April.
At Peeks Mill pec. No 6, 16 day of April.

Tax payers are expected to be prompt in their attendance at their respective Beats.

J. B. BROUGHTON, Tax Assessor
of Calhoun County.

Feb. 20, 1869.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Thomas R. Williams, deceased, by the Honorable the Probate court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 13th day of November, 1868; Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them to me, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by Law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment. R. D. WILLIAMS, Adm.

Feb. 20, 1869.

E. L WOODWARD & SON, Agts.
Briarfield Iron Works,

ARE now prepared to fill orders for Iron by the quantity at

Manufacturer's Prices.

Freight added, in from three to five days after receiving the order.

Be sure to call upon us before purchasing elsewhere. Feb. 20, 1869.

PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPES, &c.
E. GOODE, *Artist.*

(Formerly of Asheville, Ala.)

Rooms first door north of E. L. Woodward's Store. June 16, 1866

J. F. DENNIS'
Large Cotton Warehouse.

(At the old Arsenal stand, near Broad St.)

SELMA; ALABAMA.

☞ *A safe and convenient place to store Cotton.*

☞ *Prompt & accommodating Clerks, and reliable Watchmen on hand*

☞ *No Drayage charged at this Warehouse.* Feb. 6, 1869.

H. L. STEVENSON,
Attorney at Law,
JACKSONVILLE, Ala.

December 12, 1868.

VALUABLE

Town Lot For Sale.

ON the west side of the public square, 1st door north of the Printing Office. For terms apply at this office. Feb 6, '69

Millinery.

THE undersigned respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she is now prepared to execute every description of work in the MILLINERY LINE, in the neatest and most fashionable style, at her residence, one mile north-west of Jacksonville.

She has also on hand a variety of

HATS AND BONNETS

OF THE LATEST FASHIONS

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF

RIBBONS & TRIMMINGS

Of various descriptions.

Every effort will be used to please the taste of those who may favor her with their patronage.

MRS. O. H. NISBET.

Jacksonville, April 17, 1869.

E. J. WOOLUM & CO'S.

HACKS, leave Cross Plains Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 A. M. for Centre, Cedar Bluff, Cornwall, Gaylesville, Trion, LaFayette and Chattanooga.

April 17th, 1869.—tf.

POETRY.

'There's no such thing as Death.'

"There's no such thing as death."
To those who think aright,
'Tis but the racer casting off
What most impedes his flight;
'Tis but one little act,
Life's drama must contain;
One struggle keener than the rest,
And then an end of pain.

"There's no such thing as death"—
That which is thus miscalled,
Is the life escaping from the chains
That have so long enthralled;
'Tis a once hidden star,
Piercing the clouds of night,
To shine in gentle radiance forth,
Amidst its kindred light.

"There's no such thing as death"—
In nature nothing dies;
From each sad remnant of decay
Some forms of life arise.
The faded leaf that falls
All sere and brown to earth,
Ere long will mingle with the shapes
That give the flowers birth.

"There's no such thing as death,"
Tis but the blossom spray,
Sinking to fare the coming fruit
That seeks the summer ray;
'Tis but the bud displaced,
As comes the perfect flower;
'Tis faith exchanged for sight,
And weariness for power.

The Island Ten-Horror

Further Particulars of the Murderous Feud.

[From the Evansville Journal, 23.]

The telegraph a few days ago brought us intelligence of a most terrible tragedy, enacted at Island No 10, in the Mississippi From Captain John B. Hall we learn further details of the bloody affair, and more correct than the account sent by telegraph.

A difficulty had arisen between a family named Lane and another named Darnell, which created some talk in the neighborhood, and a gentleman named Edwards, a school teacher, had incurred the displeasure of the Darnell's by remarks he had made with reference to the difficulty, and they had made threats against him.

The condition of affairs became so unpleasant that Edwards determined to leave the neighborhood The Darnells, learning of his purpose, swore that he should never leave the neighborhood alive. Ascertaining the time and place of embarkation of Edwards, who had a wife and one child, three of the Darnells, two brothers and a cousin, armed themselves with doublebarrel shot guns, revolvers, and knives, and took passage from Darnell's Landing on the Belle Memphis. They told the officers of the boat that parties on the island or opposite the island decided to come on board. As the boat landed two of the Lanes, Edwards, and his wife and child, and a man named Watson were seen on the bank, which there is very high.—As the old man Lane, with Mrs. Edwards and her child were coming on board one of the Darnells took his position at the head of the stairs, by the side of the clerk, Billy Blanker, who was passing down to escort the lady.—As old man Lane started up the steps, Darnell drew up his gun and fired nineteen buckshot taking effect in Lane's left breast, killing him instantly. At the same moment the other two assassins took aim at young Lane and Edwards, who were coming down the the bank, and firing, both fell dead, Edwards rolling down the bank.—Immediately after shooting old man Lane, the fiend who had committed the deed walked down staris to Mrs. Edwards and told her she had better go back and see what had became of her husband. After Edwards was dead, one of these inhuman devils went to him, and placing his revolver against the back of his head, fired, then turning him over, he again shot him through the forehead. They also fired at Watson, who had accompanied the Lanes to the boat, but missed him. The bloody work was done so suddenly and so unexpectedly that the officers of the boat were for a moment terror stricken, and before they had fully recovered the assassins had left the boat, and indeed any attempt at interference would doubtless have involved a further loss of life, as the three desperadoes were fully armed to the teeth. After leaving the boat they walked across the neck of land to their horses, mounted and road away.

As soon as the awful tragedy became known, the whole neighborhood turned out to hunt down the assassins, who, if found, would no doubt receive summary punishment The Lanes were buried at Island No. 10, and the Norman brought the remains of Edwards to Hickman, together with his widow and child.

When Bishop Asbury "ran" the Methodist Church, there was one circuit in Virginia where the ladies were so fascinating that all the young preachers sent there were soon taken captive. The Bishop thought to stop this by sending thither two decrepit old men, but to his greet surprise, both were married the same year He exclaimed in disgust: "I am afraid the women and the devil will get all my preachers!"

Miss Wilkins was a beautiful blonde, and she wanted to go to Scarborough—so she told her mother to look for something very particular for her dear papa.

"And what is it, pray," asked her mother, "that you so much wish to find for your dear papa?"

"A son-in-law," was the gentle reply of the blushing maiden.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, approved the 16th day of October, 1868, it is provided as follows: to-wit: "It shall be the duty of the Probate Judge of each county in this State to designate a newspaper in which all legal advertisements, notices or publications, of any and every character required by law to be made in his County, shall be published; which paper so designated shall be the official organ in and for said county." and in obedience to the requirements of said act, I, as Judge of Probate for Calhoun County, Alabama, did heretofore designate the "St. Clair County Eagle," as the official organ in and for said County of Calhoun, in which all legal advertisements, notices or publications of any and every character, required by law to be made in and for said County of Calhoun should be published, said *designation to remain until recalled or changed* by me.—

And the "*Jacksonville Republican*" being a County paper, published in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, and in my opinion, clearly within the provisions of said act;—I therefore recall and change my order designating the St. Clair County Eagle, as the official organ for said County of Calhoun, and designate the said Jacksonville Republican as the official organ hereafter, in which all legal advertisements, notices or publications of any and every character required by Law to be made in and for said County of Calhoun shall be published. This designation to remain so long as in my opinion, the Editor of said Jacksonville Republican conducts said paper so as to be within the provisions of said act.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
Feb. 13, 1869.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said County,
April 2d, A. D. 1869.

THIS day came James D. Thompson, Administrator of the Estate of Robt. Harper dec'd, and presents & file in court his account and vouchers for a partial settlement of said Estate. It is therefore ordered by the court, that the 10th day of May, 1869, be set for examining, stating and auditing said account making of said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a news paper printed and published in said county for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden at the court house of said county on said 10th day of May, 1869, and contest said account if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
April 10th, 1869

NOTICE.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Near Cross Plains & Jacksonville.

UNDER and by virtue of an Order of the Probate court of Calhoun county, Alabama, I will, as Administratrix of the estate of Thomas R. Rowland, deceased, sell, before the Court-house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the

3rd Day of May 1869,

Being the 1st Monday, the following described Real Estate, viz:

A Lot in the Town of Jacksonville, lying on the road leading from the court house towards Oxford, containing about seven and a half acres, and lying between the residences of James Crook and H. A. Earas, and south of the avenue leading to the residence of J. B. Forney and Mrs. C. Whatley—being about 725 feet long and 422 wide, and part of south east fourth of section 14, Township 14, range 8.

Also an undivided one half interest in the west half of the south west fourth; and 16 acres lying south of Tallassehatchee creek, being part of south east fourth of south west fourth all in section 9, township 14, range 8, near Robert Alexander's.

Also south west fourth of south west fourth and the north west fourth of the south west fourth of section 14, township 13, Range 9, near Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, and south of Cross Plains about three miles—80 acres.

Also an undivided one-half interest in north east fourth of the north west fourth of section 30, township 14, range 9—all in Calhoun county Alabama—to be sold for cash.

MARY E. ROWLAND, Adm'x.
of T. R. Rowland, dec'd.
Ap'l 3, '69.